The New-York Times.

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ALBANY.

The Senate and House Committees for the Session—Work of the Legislature Fairly Inaugurated.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

Life has returned to the city with the members who have come back from their short holiday with the determination of going at the work before them in earnest. By to-morrow both branches of the Legislature will be fully prepared for business, and the consideration of bills will be immediately commenced in the committees. The Houses will have little to do, however, in open session until something is matured in committee, and during this week and next the daily sessions must necessarily be brief.

The Senate met this morning, when Lieut.-Gov. Robinson announced the committees as follows:

On Claims—Bowen, Dickinson, Palmer.

On Finance—D. P. Wood, Lowery, Winslow, Lord, Adams.

On Judiciary—J. Wood, Robertson, Ames, Bowen, Murphy.

On Militia—J. Wood, Benedict, Harrower.

On Canals—Lewis, Chatfield, Baker, McGowan, Johnson.

On Railroads—Madden, Baker, Wagner, Foster, Cock.

On Roads and Bridges—Chatfield, Dickinson, Cock.

On Literature—Benedict, Bowen, Murphy.

On State Prisons—Lowery, Dickinson, Harrower.

On Banks—Winslow, Adams, Palmer.

On Insurance—Perry, Winslow, Tiemann.

On Erection and Division of Towns and Cities—Foster, Madden, Scoresby.

On Agriculture—McGowan, Graham, Harrower.

On Commerce and Navigation—Robertson, Graham, Weismann, Lewis, Murphy.

On Manufactures—Lowery, Adams, Johnson.

On Public Health—Weismann, Chatfield, Scoresby.

On Privileges and Elections—Perry, Lewis, Allen.

On Engrossed Bills—Woodin, Benedict, D. P. Wood, Chatfield, Scoresby.

On Indian Affairs—Dickinson, Lowery, Allen.

On Public Expenditures—Wagner, J. Wood, Tiemann.

On Affairs of Cities—Woodin, Perry, Benedict, Adams, Weismann, Palmer, Tiemann.

On Public Buildings—Adams, Weismann, O'Brien.

On Poor Laws—Foster, Ames, Scoresby.

On Charitable and Religious Societies—Baker, D. P. Wood, Allen.

On Retrenchment—Graham, Madden, O'Brien.

On Grievances—Chatfield, Wagner, Johnson.

On Salt—Foster, McGowan, Lord.

On Internal Affairs of Towns and Cities—Graham, Ames, Cock.

On Printing—Bowen, Winslow, Palmer.

On Villages—Dickinson, Bowen, Lord.

On Joint Library—Adams, Benedict, Tiemann.

On Rules—Robertson, Woodin, Murphy.

The delicate duty intrusted to Gov. Robinson of arranging the committees of the Senate for 1873, has been discharged to general satisfaction, and with a view to the prompt, intelligent, and honest dispatch of business. Senator Woodin is given the important place of Chairman of the Committee on Cities in place of Senator Palmer, and the appointment is conceded to be a most excellent one. Mr. Woodin had declared that he would not take the position, but his repugnance to it has been overcome by public considerations, and fortunately for the Senate he will accept. The Committee on Cities is admirably constituted throughout, and including, as it does, Senators Benedict, Weismann and Tiemann, of New-York, can come to intelligent conclusions respecting such Metropolitan matters as may be placed before it. The other committees are also well arranged, and especially the more important, such as Finance, Claims, Judiciary, Railroads and Canals.

After the announcement of the committees, bills were offered by several members, and were referred to the proper committees. The more important of these were: A bill to exempt bonds and mortgages from taxation, which was introduced by Senator Madden, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee; a bill, offered by Mr. J. Wood, in relation to trials for murder, providing that where the accused is indicted for murder in the first degree, it shall be lawful for the jury to find the prisoner guilty of murder in the second degree, instead of manslaughter in the third degree, as now by law provided; another bill, offered by the same Senator, providing that no person shall be detained as a witness in any criminal case for a longer period than fourteen days from the commencement of the term of the court at which such witness is held to appear, and that if the trial is postponed, which shall only be done by consent of both parties, the deposition of such witness or witnesses shall be taken, and being properly sworn to and subscribed, may be offered and shall be accepted as competent evidence in further proceedings of the trial. Mr. Wood also offered a bill amending chapter 387 of the laws of 1872, and authorizing the Judges of the Court of General Sessions of the County of New-York to hold a double session, for the trial of all cases triable in such Court, in every month of the year, commencing on the first Monday of every month, except in the months of July and August, and empowering them to direct the drawing of an additional number of petit jurors.

Senator Lowery called up the report of the Special Committee, appointed at a former session of the Senate, on Postage, and moved that the resolution with which the Committee concluded their report be adopted.

The motion gave rise to considerable debate, and finally, on motion, it was referred to the Finance Committee, and the following resolution, offered by Senator Woodin, was adopted:

Resolved, That, until otherwise ordered, the Clerk of the Senate make the usual arrangement for the payment of postage on all papers received and sent out by Senators and officers during the session, the postage on any one document not to exceed forty cents; and also to send by express any document costing over forty cents. E. C.

At Work in the Assembly—Prominent Members of the Committees.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Much comment, and generally favorable, has been excited by the announcement of the Assembly Committees by Speaker Cornell, this evening. There are some growlers, as is always the case; but, as a whole, it is conceded that Mr. Cornell has made up the Committees, not only in the interests of the party in power, but so as to fairly serve the cause of reform. This is especially the case in regard to the leading Committees. In the Ways and Means the majority is composed of gentlemen fully possessing the confidence of the public. Mr. Fort, the chairman, Mr. Kennedy, of Livingston, Mr. Whalen of Orleans, Mr. Vandusen of Ontario, Mr. Clarke of New-York, and Mr. Brewer of Chautauqua, are conceded by all to be admirable selections; and being six out of the nine members, they will control the action of the Committee. The same remarks apply to the Committee of Affairs of Cities, of which Mr. Pierson, of Albany, is Chairman, and the majority composed of himself, with Patterson and Opdyke, of New-York, and Cochem and Higgins, of Brooklyn. The four latter are new to legislation, but they were elected by the reform element, and were chosen for the reason that they are familiar with the needs of the two cities from which come the bulk of the matters requiring attention. The Judiciary Committee is especially strong, having Mr. Prince, of Queens, at its head, and being composed of Messrs. Tobey of Essex, Vedder of Cattaraugus, Vancott of Kings, Dexter of Chemung, Herring of Westchester, Coggswell of Oneida, and Maguire of Schuyler. The Insurance Committee, with Mr. Tobey as Chairman, is very strong, and the appointment of Mr. Batcheller of Saratoga as Chairman of Canals meets with general approval. Mr. Cornell astonished the House by announcing the Subcommittee of the Whole, usually known as the Grinding Committee, but as constituted with Mr. Rose, of St. Lawrence, at its head, and of men like Mr. Babcock, of Niagara, it will be comparatively harmless. The reason for the selection of this Committee at this time, is that it being conceded by all that under the present system of legislation the Committee is essential to the dispatch of business, the Speaker believes that its appointment at the beginning of the session would have the effect of preventing, instead of aiding bad legislation. The appointment of the Committee both as to time and members is conceded to be in the interest of purity in legislation, so far as it can be secured under a system that allows the Assembly to be overwhelmed with local and special bills.

After the Committees and appointment of officers of the House had been announced, the regular order was taken up, and a large number of bills introduced. Among them was one by Mr. Prince, of Queens, requiring the Governor to appoint in New-York not less than twenty nor more than fifty reputable physicians, and in other counties not less than five nor more than twenty, who shall be examiners in lunacy, and no person shall be committed to any lunatic asylum except upon a certificate signed by at least two of these examiners. This bill in substance passed the Assembly last Winter, but it was slaughtered in the Senate by the lobby. Its object is to prevent incarceration for lunacy upon certificates of incompetent or irresponsible persons. Mr. Donohue, of Kings, comes to the relief of gas-consumers with a bill providing that gas flowing through a burner consuming five feet per hour must have an illuminating power equal to eighteen standard sperm candles, and prohibiting a charge higher than $3 per thousand cubic feet. There were a large number of bills of a local character introduced and referred, and also several creating corporations, which will be found in the regular report. After a session of an hour, the House adjourned, and the members devoted themselves until a late hour in those comments on the Committees to which reference has been made.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The Assembly met at 7½ o'clock this evening. The Speaker announced the following standing committees:

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Fort of Oswego, Kennedy of Livingston, Husted of Westchester, Whalen of Orleans, A. L. Van Dusen of Ontario, Clarke of New-York, Brewer of Chatauqua, Jacobs of Kings, and Beebe of Sullivan.

On Judiciary—Messrs. Prince of Queens, Tobey of Essex, Vedder of Cattaraugus, Van Cott of Kings, Herring of Westchester, Dexter of Chemung, Coggeshall of Oneida, McGuire of Schuyler, Crary of New-York.

On Affairs of Cities—Messrs. Pierson of Albany, Patterson of New-York, Opdyke of New-York, Cochen of Kings, Higgins of Kings, Alberger of Erie, Gese of Onondaga, Blumenthal of New-York, Deering of New-York.

On Canals—Messrs. Batchelder of Saratoga, Fish of Monroe, Knettles of Tomkins, Rice of Herkimer, Hollister of Washington, Nice of Erie, Raynor of Onondaga, Mosher of Albany, and Norton of New-York.

On Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. Alberger of Erie, Marcy of Suffolk, West of Saratoga, Snyder of Rensselaer, Yeomans of Wayne, J. H. Brown of Ulster, Biglin of New-York, Voorhees of Rockland, and Carpenter of Dutchess.

On Railroads.—Messrs. Heacock of Fulton, Pierson of Albany, Pell of New-York, Lynde of St. Lawrence, Landfield of Tioga, Suydam of Kings, McQueen of Schenectady, Weed of Clinton, Mackin of Dutchess.

On Insurance.—Messrs. Tobey of Essex, Marcy of Suffolk, Burritt of Monroe, Opdyke of New-York, Wright of Westchester, Van Cott of Kings, Smith of New-York, Jacobs of Kings, Weed of Clinton.

On Claims.—Messrs. Lincoln of Ontario, Griffin of Delaware, Davidson of Wyoming, Swain of Niagara, White of Oneida, Manley of Cattaraugus, Foote of Erie, Carpenter of Dutchess, McGuire of Schuyler.

On Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Ford of Broome, Walker of Oneida, Hollister of Washington, Fowler of Steuben, Hiller of Chautauqua, Elting of Ulster, Hill of Greene, Johnson of Oswego, Vandemark of Seneca.

On Affairs of Villages—Messrs. W. J. Van Dusen of Montgomery, Gess of Monroe, Wells of Wayne, J. H. Brown of Ulster, Furbeck of Onondaga, Knettles of Tompkins, Cope of Otsego, Mosher of Albany, Tompkins of Columbia.

On Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties—Messrs. Lynde of St. Lawrence, Herrick of Rensselaer, Babcock of Niagara, Crawford of Madison, Manley of Cattaraugus, Persons of Jefferson, Flinn of Yates, Johnson of Oswego, Ryan of New-York.

On Charitable and Religious Societies—Messrs. Crawford of Madison, Walker of Oneida, Baltz of Erie, Clapp of Putnam, Clarke of New-York, Denniston of Orange, Biglin of New-York, Ray of Columbia, Couchmon of Schoharie.

On Public Printing—Messrs. Baltz of Erie, Kennedy of Livingston, Ford of Broome, Sylvester of Lewis, Futbeck of Onondaga, Denniston of Orange, Elting of Ulster, Mackin of Dutchess, Roche of Kings.

On Banks—Messrs. Burritt of Monroe, Moore of St. Lawrence, Lewis of Delaware, Pell of New-York, Worth of Kings, Costello of Oneida, Cope of Otsego, C. G. Cornell of New-York, Valkenburgh of Albany.

On Trade and Manufactures—Messrs. Wells of Wayne, Costello of Oneida, Landfield of Tioga, Heacock of Fulton, Young of Chenango, Cleary of Rensselaer, Cummings of Ulster.

On Militia—Messrs. O'Brien of Erie, Batchelder of Saratoga, Baltz of Erie, Elting of Ulster, Partens of Warren, Smith of New-York, Hender of Jefferson, Norton of New-York, Johnson of Oswego.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Swain of Niagara, Brewer of Chautauqua, Schoonmaker of Albany, Suydam of Kings, Townsend of Genesee, Vandemark of Seneca, Couchmon of Schoharie.

On State Prisons—Messrs. E. B. Brown of Cayuga, Dixter of Chemung, Badger of Franklin, Flinn of Yates, Jones of Washington, Abbott of Orange, Blessing of New-York.

On Public Education—Messrs. Husted of Westchester, Crandall of Allegany, Goss of Monroe, Clapp of Putnam, Philips of Cortlandt, O'Brien of Erie, Buikley of Oswego, Campbell of New-York, Donohue of Kings.

On Grievances—Messrs. Herrick of Rensselaer, Whalen of Orleans, White of Oneida, Townsend of Genesee, Blessing of New-York, Abbott of Orange, Campbell of New-York.

On Public Health—Messrs Crandall of Allegany, Hendee of Jefferson, Patterson of New-York, Watt of Kings, Hillyer of Richmond, Perteus of Warren, Cochen of Kings, C. G. Cornell of New-York, Voorhees of Rockland.

On Manufacture of Salt—Messrs. West of Saratoga, A. L. Van Dusen of Ontario, Furbeck of Onondaga, Phillips of Cortland, Coggeshall of Oneida, Tompkins of Columbia, Woods of New-York.

On State Charitable Institutions—Messrs. Hendee of Jefferson, Walker of Oneida, Raynor of Onondaga, Higgins of Kings, Blackie of New-York, Van Valkenburgh of Albany, Cummings of Ulster.

On Petitions of Aliens—Messrs. Philpot of Madison, Lincoln of Ontario, Nice of Erie, Gilbert of Steuben, Cook of New-York, Roche of Kings, Burns of New-York.

On Civil Divisions—Messrs. Vedder of Cattaraugus, West of Saratoga, Young of Chenango, McQueen of Schenectady, Schoonmaker of Albany, Donohue of Kings, and Hill of Greene.

On Federal Relations—Messrs. Woerth of Kings, Fort of Oswego, E. E. Brown of Cayuga, Badger of Franklin, Hillyer of Richmond, Parsons of Jefferson, Deering of New-York, Healey of New-York, and Cleary of Rensselaer.

On Two-thirds and Three-fifths Bills—Messrs. Dexter of Chemung, Griffin of Delaware, Fowler of Steuben, Foote of Erie, Crary of New-York, Campbell of New-York, Oakley of Queens.

On Expenditures of the Executive Department—Messrs. Goss of Monroe, W. J. Van Dusen of Montgomery, Rose of St. Lawrence, Herring of Westchester, Woods of New-York, Ryan of New-York, Healey of New-York.

On Expenditures of the House—Messrs. Snyder of Rensselaer, Clapp of Putnam, Gilbert of Steuben, Hillyer of Chautauqua, Hardy of Cayuga, Hayes of New-York, Van Valkenburgh of Albany.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Davidson of Wyoming, E. E. Brown of Cayuga, Gere of Onondaga, Townsend of Genesee, Foote of Erie, Burns of New-York, Stewart of Otsego.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Griffin of Delaware, T. W. Bulkley of Oswego, Hardy of Cayuga, Fish of Monroe, Hayes of New-York, Donohue of Kings, Tompkins of Columbia.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Moore of St. Lawrence, Paterson of New-York, Hardy of Cayuga, Badger of Franklin, Hillyer of Chautauqua, Blumenthal of New-York, Van Demark of Seneca.

On Joint Library—Messrs. Yeomans of Wayne, Prince of Queens, Fowler of Steuben, Voorhees of Rockland, Woods of New-York.

On Privileges and Elections—Messrs. White of Westchester, Denniston of Orange, Philpot of Madison, Gilbert of Steuben, Schoonmaker of Albany, Crary of New-York, Roche of Kings.

On Local and Special Laws—Messrs. Prince of Queens, Fish of Monroe, Herring of Westchester, Beebe of Sullivan, McGuire of Schuyler.

On Rules—Messrs. Tobey of Essex, Pierson of Albany, Fort of Oswego, Jacobs of Kings, Weed of Clinton.

Subcommittee of the Whole—Messrs. Rose, of St. Lawrence, Blackie of New-York, Cooke of New-York, Oakley of Queens, Ray of Columbia, Herrick of Rensselaer, Jones of Washington, Rice of Herkimer, Sylvester of Lewis, Stewart of Otsego, Lewis of Delaware, Lincoln of Ontario, Yeamans, of Wayne, Davidson of Wyoming, Babcock of Niagara.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Donohue—To regulate the quality and price of illuminating gas, and to appoint an Inspector in Brooklyn.

By Mr. Prince—Providing for the safe keeping and cure of lunatics. This is similar to his bill of last session.

By Mr. Oakley—To authorize and require the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company to extend its tracks along Chambers-street to James-street, thence to James-slip, and along South-street to Roosevelt-street Ferry. (The same bill was introduced last session by Mr. Bennett.)

By Mr. Jacobs—Amending the Kings County Sewer act by providing that the lands taken for buildings shall be vested in Kings County.

By Mr. Hendee—For the suppression of intemperance.

By Mr. Burns—Appropriating $18,000 to the Fifth Regiment, National Guard, to reimburse them for money paid for uniforms worn out in the late war.

By Mr. Blackie—To regulate the posting of advertisements and show-bills in New-York.

By Mr. Knettles—Authorizing the Southern Central Railroad Company to charge passengers not to exceed four cents per mile.

The Speaker appointed postmasters, doorkeepers, pages, and messengers, and the House then adjourned.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Its Organization Yesterday—The Governor's Message.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 14.—Both Houses of the Legislature organized this afternoon by the election of Republican officers throughout. Mr. John W. Taylor, who enters upon his fourth year of service, was made President of the Senate. In the House the contest for Speaker resulted in the success of Mr. Isaac L. Fisher, of Middlesex, who was nominated in the Republican caucus on the fifth ballot, by a vote of 23 to 21 for Col. A. H. Willetts. The election of Mr. Fisher is interpreted as indicating the probable downfall of the Pennsylvania Railroad influence in the Legislature, he being supposed to be hostile to that corporation. This, however, is mere conjecture, and there is as yet no reason to believe that he will, in his official course, favor any special interest to the prejudice of any other having just claim to recognition. He has had two years' experience as a legislator, and will have the support of some of the best men on the floor in all trying emergencies.

After the organization the Governor's message was received and read. It refers, among other topics, to the evil of hasty and irregular legislation, having reference, as is supposed, to the Stanhope fraud. This subject is to be investigated, and a bill will probably be passed repealing the obnoxious and fraudulent act. It is noteworthy that the Reading Clerk of last year, who has been suspected of complicity in the fraud, received but four votes for re-election to that position.

No business will be transacted in either House this week, as the Committees will not be announced until Monday evening next.

The Lay Torpedo Experiments at Newport.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 14.—At 9 A. M. today a second trial was made with the Lay Torpedo, at Goat Island, at the Torpedo Station. Not from any dissatisfaction on the part of the Government with the first trial did it take place, but it was simply to demonstrate that the boat could be run the distance of two statute miles from the shore, and at the same time be under perfect control of the operator on shore, as claimed by John L. Lay, its inventor. After being launched she started off in good order and passed the light-house, but when about five-eighths of a mile out she became unmanageable. On account of the wire of her cable parting, she would not obey the port-helm, which caused her to describe a series of large circles, which she kept up until her motive power was shut off from the shore. The total distance run, although not over the prescribed course, was about two miles, which she accomplished in the remarkable time of twenty minutes and thirty seconds, thus plainly demonstrating her capacity to run the distance with the amount of gas on board, and even further, if desired, as upon her arrival she had nearly one-half of her gas left. It is to be regretted that the accident happened, but the experiment is considered a success in one respect, and the officers of the station are proud of the invention.

Railway Litigation.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—Today Mr. Gibbons, the counsel of Henry M. Hamilton, Vice-President of the National Company, asked the Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions to fix an early day for the trial of the case. The Judge asked the District-Attorney if there was any objection to this, and the latter said he knew of none. Mr. Gibbons said that either trial or hearing upon habeas corpus would be acceptable to Mr. Hamilton. The Judge replied that an indictment having been found, it was too late for habeas corpus.

Mr. Gibbons said he did not know what was the practice of the Court at the present time, but this indictment had been found without notice to Mr. Hamilton, and without authority of the Court, and he understood Mr. Bregy to have said that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were the prosecutors in the case.

The District-Attorney said he understood so; that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company complained of being defrauded out of $50,000 by the defendant, and had prosecuted him for the offense, and had filed an affidavit to this effect in the District-Attorney's office, upon which an indictment was found, for the purpose of arresting the defendant upon a requisition, he being a non-resident of this Commonwealth.

Mr. Gibbons asked if this affidavit had been filed.

Mr. Bregy answered that it had, and was now in the District-Attorney's office.

The Judge said that the bill was presumed to have been regularly found until it was attached.

Mr. Gibbons remarked that it was a satisfaction to hear the District-Attorney state who was prosecutor in the case, and he was anxious that the matter should be speedily and fully ventilated.

The Judge fixed Friday, at 12 o'clock, for the trial of the cause.

WASHINGTON.

Union Pacific Earnings and the Government Interest—The Credit Mobilier Investigations—Newspaper Postage.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The entire day in the House was consumed by the discussion of the Hibbard amendment to the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill; repealing section 9 of the Army Appropriation bill of 1871, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to apply all the earnings, instead of half, of the railroad from the Government, to the payment of the interest on its bonds. Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, very indignantly explained that the law was not passed surreptitiously at all, but in the full knowledge of all the members of the house who were attending to their business when they voted. Mr. Beck said that anybody who would read the statutes of 1862 and 1864 would not fail to come to the same conclusion at which the Senate Judiciary Committee had arrived, that there was no justification in those laws for withholding the amount on account of the bonds or any other account. Mr. Beck was singularly alone among the Democrats in this view of the case, and the subsequent vote showed that side of the House to be solidly arrayed against the Pacific Railroad, and for no good reason that any of its members was able to give. The law being shown to be all against them, the Democrats contented themselves with vague insinuations that the roads were stealing immense sums of money from the Government. Mr. Kendall, of Nevada, made a speech in which he echoed the avowed and long-standing hostility of that young State to the road. Mr. Sargent expressed the willingness of the roads to submit the whole question at issue to the Courts, and to abide by their ruling, but the House had declined to entertain an amendment to that effect. He pointed out that the object of the present attack upon the road was to influence the stock market, where its influence has already been felt, and thereby to throw the bonds of the road into the hands of speculators. Mr. Wheeler, of New-York, proposed an amendment to the effect that the repeal should not take effect until the Attorney-General had certified to the precise amount of interest for which the Company was liable, in law and equity. This, which would have settled another point now in doubt, was rejected by a large vote. Afterward the Hibbard amendment was amended so as to leave the entire question open, as it was before the legislation of 1871. Thus changed the amendment passed the Committee of the Whole, and will be voted upon to-morrow by the House. If this amendment should pass the Senate it will devolve upon the Attorney-General to determine the question whether the Government shall pay the road one-half its earnings.

MR. GARFIELD AND CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Poland Committee heard Gen. Garfield's statement this morning, when he cleared his skirts, apparently, of all unclean contact with Credit Mobilier; but he confounded the Credit Mobilier of Oakes Ames with the Credit Foncier of George Francis Train. The difference is that one had money in it and the other had not. An examination of the portion of the books of the Credit Mobilier, produced before the Committee this morning, shows that the books were not kept with the accuracy and care corresponding to the magnitude of the interests involved. The stock-ledger was without an index, and there were some variances in entries. The stock certificate book showed that the last fifty shares were issued to Mr. Neilson on Feb. 29, while the entry in the account of Mr. Neilson, in the stock-ledger, was of March 11. Mr. Ham, the Auditor, acknowledged that both entries were in his handwriting, and be was unable to account for the discrepancy. The entries in the stock accounts of Oakes Ames, trustee, and Thomas C. Durant, were largely charged to sundries. The parcels of stock in the Trustee account of Oakes Ames were, apparently, the same in amount as are contained in the famous memorandum alleged to have been given to McComb by Ames. Mr. Brooks looked at the stock account of his son-in-law, Neilson, upon the ledger with manifest perturbation.

THE PROPOSED PROSECUTIONS.

The Attorney-General this morning telegraphed to Hon. A. F. Perry and Judge Stanley Matthews, of Cincinnati, tendering them the position of attorneys to prosecute the suits against the Credit Mobilier and Union Pacific Companies. Mr. Perry answered, accepting the appointment, and Judge Matthews answered that, owing to previous engagements, he would be compelled to decline. No one has yet been substituted for Judge Matthews. This election was made on account of the familiarity of the gentlemen named with railroad litigation.

TWO-CENT POSTAGE AND NEWSPAPER POSTAGES.

The House Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads considered at their meeting today the subject of a two-cent postage rate and of the prepayment of all newspaper postages, except in the counties in which they are published. No conclusion was reached, as the Postmaster-General desires to be heard. He is opposed to the first proposition, but is in favor of the latter.

The Senate, today, after a long debate, passed the Morrill Education bill, by a vote of 39 to 4. This bill seems likely to be laid up in the House as the Soldiers' Bounty bill is already in the Senate. It seems quite improbable that either of them should get any further advanced than it is now.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

The absence of Woodhull and Claflin from Washington this Winter is unfortunate for the success of the Woman's Suffrage Convention, which meets this week. There is likely to be a very quiet time, with little effort to interest Congressmen, and still less success. The headquarters of the "cause" will be at the National Hotel, instead of the Capitol. Miss Anthony, and those who are with her, think they will get on better with the Boston wing of the movement conspicuously absent.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The Senate today passed, without debate, the bill permitting national banks to loan one-tenth of their accrued profits as well as of their secured capital.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Sumner evidently improves, as he took a long ride today.

TEXAN PIETY.

There was a piece of solemn fun in the Senate this morning at the opening of the session. The Chaplain was too late for prayers, and the Clerk, after a moment's hesitation, commenced the reading of the journal, whereupon Senator Flanagan, perhaps to show that Texan piety is mechanical, arose and stood in a devout attitude, until reminded by the laughter of his fellow-Senators that the Clerk is not the parson.

A LARGE SLICE OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The Secretary of War, in answer to a call of the Senate, states that the passage of the House Soldiers' Land bounty Bill will require the assignment of three hundred and twenty millions of acres.

BUSINESS IN THE WAYS AND MEANS.

The Ways and Means Committee had an interesting session today. They heard L. P. Morton, Esq., of Morton, Bliss & Co., New-York, on the subject of a resumption of negotiations for the sale of the remainder of the loan on the Syndicate plan, which he favored in a clear and forcible statement. Assistant-Secretary Richardson was also present. The Committee also considered the two bills of Messrs. Hale and Lynch, for the extension of the drawback allowed in the Tariff act of last session on certain specified articles to all materials used in shipbuilding. Mr. Frye, of Maine, advocated the bill of his colleague, Mr. Hale, and Mr. Lynch supported his own bill. There was also present a delegation of manufacturers of white and yellow metal from New-Bedford, who seek relief from the results of this very drawback of last year, which they say has ruined their business. They have a proposition which they think will remedy the matter, and which will come before the Committee hereafter.

MORE REBEL CLAIMANTS.

Another illustration of the payment of rebel claims, of a most offensive character, stares Congress and the loyal people in the face. The fact will be recalled that there lies in the Treasury $95,000 in specie, captured from Jeff. Davis in his flight. This money was once ordered by ex-President Johnson to be paid over to the Richmond banks, but Gen. Spinner, United States Treasurer, flatly refused to obey, and was sustained by Secretary Stanton. Since then the Bank of Louisiana has begun a suit in the Court of Claims for this money, and it will doubtless be prosecuted to a verdict. The only resource of safety for the Treasury, in case the bank obtains judgment, will be in the fact that the law providing for the payment of such judgments out of permanent appropriations has expired, and it will require a special appropriation. But this is not impossible, for on a test proposition involving this very principle, offered by Mr. Merriam today, the House decided that it would not bind itself not to pay these rebel claims.

JUDGE WILSON'S COMMITTEE.

Judge Wilson's Investigating Committee held a long session to-night, and gave Mr. Secretary Ham a thorough overhauling. Judge Wilson's questions were of a character to elicit a full consecutive history of the Credit Mobilier Corporation, and all its transactions and relations with the Union Pacific Railroad.

THE JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA CANAL.

Col. Carrington, President of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company, made an argument before the House Committee on Commerce, this morning, in favor of the project to interest the Government in the completion of the work. The following is an outline of his argument: The plan for the transfer to the Government was originated by a citizen of Iowa, who wished to secure cheap and capacious transportation for Western products. The measure has been advocated by the Boards of Trade of Louisville, Cincinnati, and by the National Board of Trade at Richmond. These different Boards have recommended the acquisition of the line by the Government, the extinguishment, by purchase, of all private interests, and that only such tolls should be charged as may be necessary to keep the lines in repair. Virginia and West Virginia have made the tender, and ask nothing for the cost of construction so far as completed. United States engineers have examined the work and declare the scheme practicable. It is estimated that by this route a bushel of wheat could be transported from St. Louis to the seaboard for thirteen cents. The engineers declare the tunnel through the Alleghanies entirely feasible. The Committee appear favorably inclined toward the scheme.

THE COLORADO BILL.

When the Colorado bill comes up in the House, and it is the regular order, it is expected that Mr. Hooper, of Utah, will withdraw his amendment, if it threatens the defeat of the bill. Mr. Hooper claims that the objectionable features, from the view point of his constituents, apply to but few persons in the Territory.

PERSONAL.

It is understood that Senator Lewis has withdrawn his opposition to the nomination of C. S. Mills as Collector of Customs of the port of Richmond, and he will now be confirmed. Hon. W. Beach Lawrence is delivering a course of lectures here on international law, which are largely attended by the leading minds of the distinguished society now present at the capital. Among those present last night were the Austrian, French, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, and Japanese Ministers, Chief-Justice Chase, and Judge Loring of the Court of Claims.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today:

Franklin T. Ferguson, of Massachusetts, Consul at Santiago, Cape de Verd Islands; Adolph G. Dunn, of New-York, Consul at Ancona, Italy; James M. Hawarth, of Kansas, Indian Agent for Kiowa and Comanche Agency; John D. Miles, of Indiana, Agent for Indians of Upper Arkansas Agency, Indian Territory; Rear-Admiral Joseph T. Green, of retired list, to be continued in command of the United States Naval forces on North Atlantic station; Commodores Pennock, Worden, and Emmons, to be Rear-Admirals; Capts. Wyman, Balch, Stevens, Parker, and Guest, to be Commodores; Commanders Beaumont, Franklin, Whiting, McCauley, De Krafft, Badger, and Harris, to be Captains; Lieut.-Commanders White, Howison, Kautz, Mahan, Kenny, and Farquahar, to be Commanders, and a large number of other naval promotions of minor importance.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Surgeon M. Bradley is ordered to the Navy-yard at New-York. Commodore George B. Balch and Commander A. W. Johnson have been detached from special duty at Washington, D. C., and placed on waiting orders.

A WAR CLAIM—RELIEF.

The House Committee on Claims today agreed to the Senate bill, aggregating something like $270,000 for the relief of Loudon County, Virginia, claimants whose property, principally live stock, was taken by order of General Sheridan, sold, and the proceeds converted into the Treasury. They also agreed to the bill for the relief of the East Tennessee University, paying $18,500 for property used and occupied by the United States Army.

THE NEW LOAN.

Mr. Morton, the senior member of the New-York banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., appeared before the Committee of Ways and Means today, and made a statement on the subject of the new Funding bill and the syndicate. He favored the continuance of the Syndicate system as the only one by which the conversion of the six per cent. bonds into five per cents. could be practically carried out.

PATENT FOR A FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

The Senate Committee on Patents had before them, this morning, the bill passed by the House, in May last, relieving the heirs of William Graham from all disabilities now existing preventing them from reviewing or reviving the application of the administrator of the estate for a certain invention or discovery of a novel method of or means for extinguishing fires, &c. Judge Bond, of Chicago, represented the Graham heirs, and Judge Lochrane, of Georgia, and Judge Bassett, of Washington, the National Fire Extinguisher Company of New-York. At least a dozen other gentlemen interested in fire extinguishers were present. The Committee considered that, as it had been so long since Graham made his application, namely, in 1837, the entertaining of the proposition for reviving the said application would work injustice to those who have embarked their capital in new fire-extinguishing companies. They therefore unanimously decided that the bill ought not to pass the Senate.

THE KANSAS INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Committee on Elections this morning continued the investigation of Senator Caldwell's election. Messrs. Wood and Finney, members of the Kansas Legislature, were examined. Mr. Wood testified that a Mr. Thomas offered him $2,000 to vote for Caldwell, and that subsequently certain friends of Sidney Clarke offered to give him $2,000 and a saddle horse worth $500 if he would vote for Clarke. The witness did not take either offer.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

The House Committee on the Judiciary, to whom the New-Orleans matters were yesterday referred, took no action thereon at their meeting today, but will wait until the documents on the subject, submitted by the President yesterday, shall have been printed.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

Looking for the Credit Mobilier Books—Profits in Building the Union Pacific Road.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—The Wilson Special Committee met to-night, at 7½ o'clock. Among those present were Messrs. McComb, Ames, and Alley.

Mr. B. F. Hall was sworn and examined by the Chairman. He testified that he knew of the Credit Mobilier organization, of which he is the Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, also a Director. He produced, by request, the act of incorporation, which was put in evidence. He knew of only one amendment to the act. The corporation was organized May 29, 1863. The original stockholders and the amount of stock subscribed were as follows: Charles M. Hall, 2,495 shares; R. W. Barnes, 2,496 shares; three or four other parties had stock; he did not know now who they were; that was long before he had anything to do with the concern; he did not know whether there are any books showing who all the original stockholders were; some of the books were lost, including the transfer books of stock; he did not know what had become of them; he resigned his position in December, 1868, and was re-elected Secretary in 1870. The witness subsequently found and produced a book containing the names of the original stockholders. There were 37,500 shares of Credit Mobilier capital—$3,750,000—all paid in cash, dollar for dollar. The witness commenced reading from books, showing in 1864 and 1865 the names of the holders of stock and the amounts paid by them. As this business was likely to occupy too much of the time of the Committee, witness was requested to furnish a list of the stockholders, the dates they procured the stock, and the several amounts. He was further examined as to the organization of the corporation. Only one dividend had been declared by the Credit Mobilier, which was in December, 1867. It was six per cent. for each of the years 1866 and 1867. In 1867, when the capital stock was increased, stock could be bought for ninety cents; but after the making of Oakes Ames' contract, stock was considered worth two or three hundred per cent. On cross-examination, witness said he would be able to exhibit all the books showing the transactions, except those relating to transfer of stock; but this deficiency he could make up from the books of debit and credit of stockholders. He had no idea that the transfer-books were abstracted for any purpose. His opinion was that they were mislaid. Witness was examined at length with reference to the Union Pacific Railroad Company in its relations with the Credit Mobilier.

Oakes Ames was examined as to the cost of the Union Pacific Railroad, saying, among other things: The profits were about seven millions on the expenditure of sixty millions for building and equipping the road.

The Committee adjourned at 11 o'clock till 10½ to-morrow morning.

LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

Warmoth's Legislature Goes Through the Form of Electing a United States Senator.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—Gen. W. L. McMillan was today unanimously elected by the mock Legislature United States Senator to fill Mr. Kellogg's unexpired term. A ballot was taken for Senator for the long term, commencing March 4. Gov. Warmoth received 9 votes in the Senate and 18 in the House, the largest vote cast for any one candidate. Ballots will be taken each day until a result is reached.

In the Kellogg Senate, when a motion was made to go into an election for a United States Senator for the short term, a member stated that the Senate was not informed that such a vacancy existed. No further action was taken.

ILLINOIS.

The Inaugural Message of Gov. Oglesby.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 14.—Gov. Oglesby was inaugurated at the Capitol yesterday afternoon, and the other newly-elected State officers were sworn in. The Governor, in his inaugural address, refers to the unremunerative prices of produce, and suggests that prices should be made a subject of legislative inquiry, but offers no recommendation for a remedy. He urges a strict enforcement of the criminal laws as the only preventative of mob law, and recommends an amendment to the present laws abolishing the right to a change of venue in all criminal cases; and a change in the jury law which will permit the service upon a jury of parties who may have formed an opinion in a case, based upon newspaper reports, provided the opinion is not so fixed that evidence cannot change it. Lieut.-Gov. Beveridge, upon taking the oath of office, made a few remarks, referring to the fact that he will soon be called to the gubernatorial chair, and expressing the hope that he will be enabled to fill the position with credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of the people.

KANSAS.

Gov. Osborne and the Cherokee Neutral Lands.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Jan. 14.—The new State officers were installed, yesterday, and the Legislature will assemble today. Gov. Osborne's first official act was to send the following to President Grant:

To the President of the United States:

I desire to call your attention to the occupation by United States troops of the portion of this State known as the Cherokee Neutral Lands, and to respectfully request that you have orders immediately issued for their removal. These troops were furnished on requisition of Gov. Harvey, for the preservation of order upon these lands during the pendency of a civil action lately called in the United States Supreme Court, finally settling the title to the same, which decision is fully acquiesced in by the settlers on the lands.

ARKANSAS.

Disfranchisement—Balloting for United States Senator.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 14.—The House today passed the Senate joint resolution, agreeing to the pending constitutional amendment doing away with the disfranchising article of the constitution. After receiving the approval of the Governor it goes to the people for final ratification before it can be declared a law. This resolution removes all disfranchisements.

Both Houses today balloted for United States Senator, without a choice. The vote stood: S. W. Dorsey, 39; Thos. M. Bowen, 23; O. P. Snyder, 7; A. H. Garland, (Democrat,) 34. The Democrats think that to-night enough Republicans will come to the support of Garland to elect him.

Attempt to Escape From Sing Sing—A Convict Overhauled.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 14.—John Connelly, a convict, attempted an escape from Sing Sing Prison this morning. He had been sent to the hospital, but, instead of returning, slipped into an out-of-the-way place and donned a suit of clothes made from blankets; and, jumping on the ice, started to cross the Hudson. Guardsman Carmichael gave chase, and fired at him once, but did not hit him. Then the race began for dear life, hundreds witnessing it. The convict stopped once, threw his shoes from him and started on again. After an exciting chase for a long distance he was overhauled and conveyed back to prison.

It is thought that the convicts who escaped on Sunday night are between here and Sing Sing, as last night a horse and sleigh were stolen at Croton Landing, and it is believed that Brady, the horse-thief, who is with them, planned the robbery.

Missouri Senatorship—Election of Bogy.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—The two Houses of the Legislature voted separately for United States Senator today. The vote in the House stood: Bogy, 86; Henderson, 33; and in the Senate, Bogy, 25; Henderson, 10; absent, 9. To-morrow the vote will be taken in joint session.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Report of the Subcommittee of "the Thirty"—Decree on Constitutional Powers—President Thiers Dissents.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The Committee of Thirty sat today at Versailles. President Thiers was present. The report of the subcommittee was read. It proposed the adoption of the following decree by the Assembly:

Whereas, The Assembly integrally reserves to itself the Constituent power;

It hereby decrees:

I. The President of the Republic shall communicate with the Assembly by message. Nevertheless, he may be heard after announcing by message his intention to speak. At the close of his speech the debate will be adjourned to a subsequent sitting, in order that the vote shall not be taken when the President is in the Chamber.

II. The President shall promulgate all laws declared urgent within three days after their passage, or demand a fresh debate thereon; and all laws not declared urgent he shall promulgate within one month of their passage, or may suspend the third reading of the same for one month.

III. After the dissolution of the present Assembly its powers shall devolve upon two Chambers.

The report also recommends that the Committee of Thirty be instructed by the Assembly to prepare a law regulating elections and prescribing the qualifications of electors; and a law defining the powers of a second chamber.

President Thiers expressed dissatisfaction with portions of the Subcommittee's report. He said the suspensory power over legislation was wholly insufficient, and he objected to the excessive formalities required before he could address the Assembly. He urged that provision be made for the extension of the executive power for a term of six weeks after the day on which the Assembly might dissolve. In other respects he could agree to the recommendations of the Subcommittee.

CALAIS, Jan. 14.—The English mail-train on the Northern Railway met with an accident near Marquise. Two persons were killed and several injured.

Prominent Arrivals at Chiselhurst.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Marshal Leboeuf, Gen. Froissard, and Gen. Failly have arrived at Chiselhurst, from France, to attend the funeral of the late Emperor Napoleon.

It is stated that Her Majesty Queen Victoria will visit the Empress Eugenie after the funeral.

Prince Teck left this city for Chiselhurst yesterday.

The Commandant of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, where the Prince Imperial is a cadet, has forbidden all entertainments at that institution until after the funeral of the Emperor.

Mr. Schenck, the American Minister, has gone to Chiselhurst. The crowds there are increasing by every train.

LONDON, Jan. 15—3½ A. M.—The remains of Napoleon will lie in state until the hour for the commencement of the funeral ceremonies.

At noon yesterday the public were admitted to the Chapel, and at midnight 10,000 persons had viewed the solemn scene, among them the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh.

President Thiers has granted leave of absence to Admiral Rigauld de Genouilly, Marshal Bazaine, the Duke of Palikao, and Gen. Froissard to attend the funeral at Chiselhurst. The applications of two Majors in active service, for similar leave, was refused.

The Italian Government has sent four officers to represent it to-morrow.

The Controversy Between the Duc de Grammont and Count Von Beust.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a letter from the Duc de Grammont announcing an early refutation of Count Von Beust's statements as to Austria's policy toward France at the beginning of the Franco-German war. The Duke says he will prove that Austria, after the declaration of war, promised France material support. She only required time to arm herself and find a pretext for hostilities with Prussia. The opportunity would be furnished in an ultimatum to Prussia demanding the observance of the stipulations of the Treaty of Prague. This would be refused, and Austria would then join France in an alliance offensive and defensive.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life—Political Speeches in England.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The ship Anna Larsen, from Lillesand, Norway, for New-York, was run into and sunk. Three of the crew were drowned.

An American bark, name unknown, is ashore in the British Channel, and is breaking up. All on board are supposed to be lost.

Right Hon. Mr. Childers and Sir Charles Dilke addressed their constituents last night, the former at Pontefract, and the latter at Chelsea. Their speeches were mainly devoted to local questions. The meeting at Chelsea was orderly.

The Shah of Persia to make a Tour of Europe.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Shah of Persia will leave Teheran next April on a European tour. He will visit St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, London, Paris, and Constantinople.

Seven Persons Burned to Death in England.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Seven persons were burned to death in a fire at Litchfield yesterday.

King Amadeus Consults Serrano—The Carlists.

MADRID, Jan. 14.—The Cortes reassembles to-morrow. Its first business will be to appoint a special committee on the bill for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico.

The King has summoned Marshal Serrano to the palace, and held a long consultation with him. The journals are full of various comment on the circumstance.

Another detachment of troops, 500 strong, sails tomorrow for Cuba.

The largest Carlist band in Biscay has been dispersed by the troops. Its leader, Goiriena, escaped, and has probably reached the frontier.

Change in the Prussian Cabinet.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—Herr von Selchow, Minister of Agriculture in the Prussian Cabinet, has resigned, and Herr von Konigsmarck has been appointed to succeed him.

Admiral Alden's Squadron at Villa Franca.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The American fleet, commanded by Rear-Admiral James Alden, has arrived at Villa Franca, and will next sail for Spezzia.

Maine Board of Agriculture.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 14.—The regular annual session of the Maine Board of Agriculture, which includes a State Farmers' Convention, opened today at Winthrop Village, ten miles from here. It will continue in session for four days. The following officers were elected: President, Warren Percival; Vice-President, Louis Adams; Secretary, S. L. Boardman, of Augusta. The afternoon was devoted to a discussion on fruit, preparatory to the organization of a State Pomological Society. The weather is fine and the attendance large. The indications are that the Convention will be a success.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

McComb's Character Not in the Issue—Production of the Books—The Brooks-Neilson Stock.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Judge Poland's Special Committee, to inquire into the distribution of Credit Mobilier stock among members of Congress, resumed its session this morning.

BROOKS AND M'COMB.

The Chairman announced that the request of Mr. Brooks made yesterday, to have certain records of the War Department, reflecting upon Mr. McComb in other transactions, produced, could not be granted, as those records had nothing to do with the Credit Mobilier investigation, and would not be competent testimony. The rules of evidence must be followed, and it was not competent to inquire into other transactions of Mr. McComb.

Mr. Brooks said the allegation had been made by Mr. McComb that Mr. Alley had given him (Brooks) fifty shares of Credit Mobilier stock to influence Democratic members of Congress. Mr. Alley had denied that statement, and the question was whether Mr. Alley or Mr. McComb should be credited.

Judge Poland—We so understand, but the testimony is not admissible, legally.

MR. NEILSON'S TESTIMONY RESUMED.

Mr. Charles H. Neilson was then recalled, and in answer to a question of Mr. Smithers, counsel for Mr. McComb, testified that he borrowed five thousand two hundred and some odd dollars from Mr. Dillon; knew that gentleman about six months before the transaction, having been introduced to him by Mr. Brooks; had casual interviews with him during that time, but did not remember how many; had no business transactions with him prior to borrowing the money; gave Dillon security for the loan, in the ordinary way, at the time he received the money; the security consisted of stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and first mortgage bonds of the road. The stock was transferred to witness on Feb. 29; the information that he was entitled to fifty shares Credit Mobilier additional came from Mr. Brooks.

EVIDENCE OF MR. GARFIELD.

Hon. James A. Garfield was sworn and made the following statement:

The first I ever heard of the Credit Mobilier was some time in 1866 or 1867; I cannot fix the date, when George Francis Train called on me and said he was organizing a company to be known as the Credit Mobilier of America, to be formed on the model of the Credit Mobilier of France; that the object of the company was to purchase lands and build houses along the line of the Pacific Railroad, at points where cities and villages were likely to spring up; that he had no doubt that money thus invested would double or treble itself each year; that subscriptions were limited to $1,000 each, and he wished me to subscribe; he showed me a long list of subscribers, among them Mr. Oakes Ames, to whom he referred me for further information concerning the enterprise; I answered that I had not the money to spare, and if I had I would not subscribe without knowing more about the proposed organization. Mr. Train left me, saying he would hold a place open for me; hoped I would yet conclude to subscribe; the same day asked Mr. Ames what he thought of the enterprise; he expressed the opinion that the investment would be safe and profitable; I heard nothing further on the subject for a year or more, and it was almost forgotten, when some time, I should say during the long session of 1868, Mr. Ames spoke of it again; he said the Company had organized, was doing well, and he thought would soon pay large dividends; he said that some of the stock had been left or was to be left in his hands to sell, and I could take the amount which Mr. Train had offered me by paying the $1,000 and accrued interest; he said if I was not able to pay for it then, he would hold it for me until I could pay, or until some of the dividends were payable. I told him I would consider the matter, but would not agree to take any stock until I knew from an examination of the charter and the conditions of the subscription the extent to which I should become pecuniarily liable. He said he was not sure, but thought a stockholder would be liable only for the par value of his stock; that he had not the stock and papers with him, but would have them after a while. From the case as presented, I probably should have taken the stock if I had been satisfied in regard to the extent of pecuniary liability. Thus the matter rested for some time; I think until the following year. During that time I understood that there were dividends due, amounting to nearly three times the par value of the stock, but in the meantime I had heard that the Company was involved in some controversy with the Pacific Railroad, that Mr. Ames' right to sell the stock was denied. When I next saw Mr. Ames I told him I had concluded not to take the stock. Then the matter ended, so far as I was concerned, and I had no further knowledge of the Company's operations, until the subject began to be discussed in the newspapers last Fall. Nothing was ever said to me by Mr. Train or Mr. Ames, to indicate or imply that the Credit Mobilier was or could be in any way connected with the legislation of Congress for the Pacific Railroad, or for any other purpose; Mr. Ames never gave nor offered to me any stock or other valuable thing as a gift; I once asked and obtained from him, and afterward repaid to him, a loan of $300. That amount is the only valuable thing I ever received from or delivered to him; I never owned, received or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor any dividend or profits arising from either of them.

In answer to questions of Judge Poland, Mr. Garfield said he had no knowledge of any dealings of Mr. Ames with any gentlemen in Congress in reference to Credit Mobilier stock.

By Judge Black—Witness told Mr. Ames he would not have any stock where a controversy existed; he derived his original opinion and knowledge of Credit Mobilier from Mr. Train; Mr. Ames never said the first word to witness to influence his legislative action.

By Judge Merrick—Has no knowledge of any other member of Congress having Credit Mobilier stock; never saw a share of it until Mr. Brooks exhibited one in the House a few days ago; supposed Mr. Ames was largely interested in the Union Pacific Railroad.

TESTIMONY OF MR. HAM.

Benjamin F. Ham was sworn: Resides in New-York: was Auditor of the Union Pacific Railroad from January, 1867, until October, 1870, and Assistant Secretary and Treasurer of the Credit Mobilier corporation; holds the latter position now, and has the custody of the books of that Company, and had ordered them to be delivered here by the Express Company: a portion of the books were in Philadelphia, but had been sent on here; the other portion witness brought with him from New-York; had met Chas. H. Neilson, of New-York; his name appears as one of the shareholders of the Company to the extent of 150 shares, and supposes the shares belong to him; has no personal knowledge of Mr. James Brooks having any interest in those shares; has no personal recollection of Mr. Brooks having had anything to do with the shares; the dividends were paid to Mr. Neilson.

Witness here produced the stock ledger, five certificate books and the letter-book of the Credit Mobilier, and exhibited on the stock ledger the name of Charles H. Neilson as the owner of 150 shares; also the receipt for the certificate transferred to him by Thos. C. Durant; Mr. Neilson was entitled to fifty shares additional in consequence of owning one hundred shares; the new stock was made in February, 1867; interest on the new stock commenced July 1, 1867; the amount paid by Mr. Neilson over $5,000 for the additional shares was interest; the first one hundred shares which stood in the name of Durant had been paid for by Durant; there was nothing to show whether Mr. Neilson or some one else paid for the stock.

The witness then exhibited the account of Mr. Durant, and pointed out where the 100 shares had been transferred by that gentleman, and some of the stock apportioned to Mr. Durant had been issued to H. C. Crane. Witness exhibited entries showing that twenty-five shares had been transferred to B. M. Boyer, in trust for Mrs. Boyer; ten shares to H. J. Gilbert, of Boston; did not know if any of the stock standing in the name of Mr. Ames, as trustee, had been sold by him, or if he had contracted to sell any dividends which had been declared upon the stock standing in the name of Mr. Ames, as trustee, and paid to him; Mr. Ames paid the Company for all the stock standing in his name as trustee; the Credit Mobilier only made one dividend, and it was paid by witness; the dividend was six per cent., payable in stock of the Union Pacific Railway; dividends were always paid to the man whose name appeared on the book as stockholder; the Company recognized no one except the name which was on the book.

Witness here produced a letter-book, and testified that it was the only one the Company ever had; there was nothing in it relating to the shares standing to the name of Mr. Neilson; the names of neither Dawes, Garfield, Scofield, nor Kelley appeared on the books; could not explain how it was that stock had been made out in the name of Mr. Neilson before he paid for it; Mr. Dillon had nothing to do with issuing the fifty shares additional except to sign the certificate; witness had no positive knowledge as to why the Credit Mobilier was abandoned and the Ames contract entered into; Mr. Durant could give the whole history of that.

Q.—By Mr. McCrary—Do your books show that any member of Congress was interested in the Credit Mobilier? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who were they? A.—Mr. Samuel Hooper, Mr. Boyer, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Grimes, and Mr. Alley; they were original subscribers.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of their holding stock which stood in the name of Oakes Ames, Trustee? A.—No, Sir; at one time the Credit Mobilier was pushed around the country to get out of the hands of Jim Fisk, and during that time many of its papers were lost; the stock at first stood at ninety cents from January to May, 1867; don't remember what the price was in December, 1867, or January, 1868; it was considered very valuable then; witness thought it was at 200 or 250 at least then; the dividends on Union Pacific Railroad stock had gone down since then.

By Judge BLACK—Knew nothing about any shares set apart to be distributed at Washington among members of Congress or elsewhere; Mr. Ames paid for the shares in his name as trustee; Mr. Ames took the shares at different times, paying for them as he took them; Mr. Ames usually gave his personal check on Boston banks for the money for the shares; Mr. Crane can explain the profits of the Oakes Ames contract; witness had nothing to do with that; the fifty shares were not transferred by Mr. Durant to Mr. Neilson; it was a new subscription to new stock; the books were taken to Philadelphia at one time to avoid judicial process in the State of New-York; Oliver Ames was a larger stockholder than Oakes Ames; Durant was also a large stockholder; the Credit Mobilier bought the bonds which they gave as dividends from the Union Pacific Railroad Company at eighty-five cents, and paid for them out of the money which they received from the new subscriptions; no officer of the Company has the right to put up the stock for sale; witness might have received special instructions from the officers of the Company; Mr. Alley had a good deal of influence among the stockholders; did not see Mr. Alley looking over the books frequently; he took a lively interest in the Credit Mobilier; the Credit Mobilier was never engaged in any other business except that which it is now trying to do—dissolve its corporate capacity and surrender its charter; heard nothing of any agreement by which shares held by Neilson were to be for the benefit of Mr. Brooks; many of the papers and books were lost at the time of the first suit; they were removed from the office by Mr. Dillon; part of them went traveling to avoid letting people see them who had no interest in them.

Q.—Had not the Court ordered them? A.—No, Sir. They were never ordered. If they were they were out of the jurisdiction of the State. [Laughter.]

Q.—Are not those books still flying from the same pursuit? No, Sir. Mr. Fisk is dead.

Q.—Yes; but the general public has an interest in this matter still. A.—In the first place, I deny that the public has a lively interest in this matter; it is only a few newspapers.

Q.—Do you know what has become of the stock transfer-book? A.—No, Sir; it has disappeared.

Q.—Where has it disappeared to? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you not destroy it? A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Witness further testified that he never kept a blotter, and in answer to a question of Judge Poland, said he supposed somebody had signed a paper authorizing the issue of fifty shares additional to Mr. Neilson.

By Mr. Alley—At the time the increase in the capital stock was made, many of the stockholders declined to take it; did not remember of any stockholders being refused to see the books of the Company; the books were taken away on account of the Fisk suit, and not to keep the books away from the stockholders.

By Judge Poland—Has no information or belief as to where the missing books are; can give no clue as to where they may be; did not remember of seeing Alley's name on the paper which authorized the issue of fifty shares additional to Neilson.

By Judge Black—Did not remember what was in the answer to the summons to produce the books in the Pennsylvania suit; may have said the books were in daily use.

By Judge Merrick—Alley, Hazard, and Dillon were the principal managers of the Credit Mobilier.

MR. CRANE TESTIFIES.

H. C. Crane was sworn: Resides in Yonkers, N. Y.; was a director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for a short time while it was being built; owned stock in the Credit Mobilier; was Assistant Treasurer of the Company.

Q.—Do you know anything of the transfer of stock to Mr. Neilson? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, what is it? A.—On the 24th of December, 1867, Mr. James Brooks paid me $7,000 by a check, and gave me his draft for $3,000, for which I transferred to Mr. Charles H. Neilson, at the request of Mr. Brooks, 100 shares of Credit Mobilier and 200 shares of Pacific Railroad stock; I believe I delivered to him, the same day, five first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad; the stock was Durant's; I know nothing about any negotiation for the purchase of the stock, never having heard any conversation about it.

Q.—Why did you deliver to him the first bonds? A.—My memoranda say it was a credit on the Credit Mobilier.

Q.—So, for this $10,000 the Company parted with 100 of its own shares, 200 Union Pacific Railroad shares, and five first mortgage bonds? A.—No, Sir; Mr. Durant did. The Company had nothing to do with it; do not think Mr. Neilson was present when the transaction with Mr. Brooks took place. He (Neilson) subsequently came and got the certificate of stock. I am positive the money was paid by Mr. Brooks. First mortgage bonds then were worth 85 cents.

Q.—What was the profit realized by Mr. Brooks? A.—I do not know, Sir; I thought he had made a very good trade; did not know what were the reasons which induced Mr. Durant to make the transfer to Mr. Brooks or Mr. Neilson; there were several dividends on Credit Mobilier stock; the five first mortgage bonds for $1,000 each were worth eighty-five cents; did not remember what the one hundred shares of Credit Mobilier were worth then; the two hundred shares of Union Pacific stock were worth fifty cents on the dollar, at least; knows nothing of the relations between Durant and Neilson; does not know if Durant ever knew Neilson.

By Mr. Smithers—The draft given by Mr. Brooks was paid on the 20th of January following.

Question by Mr. Brooks.—Mr. Crane, do you know what amount of money I loaned Mr. Durant? A.—On Oct. 19, 1867, you loaned him $25,000 for three months at ten per cent.; on Jan. 30 you loaned him $40,000 at ten per cent.; on a subsequent loan, eleven per cent.; all was paid in 1869. Two hundred and fifty shares of Credit Mobilier stock were sold to Mr. Alley at $1 60; it was worth $2 at that time. Witness was sure the $10,000 was paid for Credit Mobilier stock.

Q.—Was it not on account of the loan to Mr. Durant? A.—No, Sir; I swear positively it was for the stock; I made the entries myself; witness paid all the dividends on the Oakes Ames contract; all the transactions on the dividends on the Credit Mobilier were with Mr. Neilson.

Q.—Were the five bonds part of the delivery for the $10,000? A.—Yes, Sir; I took a copy from my book, and I will read it to you if you want to hear it.

Judge Poland—Suppose you produce that memorandum.

Witness did so, and read it as follows:

"Dec. 24, 1867—Stock account Credit Mobilier of America.—Transferred to James Brooks' son-in-law 100 shares of stock at par, with the five bonds of the Union Pacific Company and 200 shares of Union Pacific stock as earnings on the stock; $7,000 cash; draft due 22d of January, $3,000—$10,000. Check-book—Deposited Dec. 24, 1867, in the Fourth National Bank; James Brooks, $7,000; Jan. 20, 1868, check-book, Fourth National Bank, bills payable, James Brooks, account note due this day, $3,000."

Recess for fifteen minutes.

MR. HAM RECALLED.

After the recess, Benjamin F. Ham was recalled, and produced three of the Credit Mobilier ledgers, recently used in the Philadelphia Court, and pointed out the entry showing that Mr. Ames had paid for various shares; also the entry of the transfer of fifty shares to Neilson, and the money received therefor, under the entry of March 1, 1868. Witness referred to the name of Charles H. Neilson on the back, showing the transfer of fifty shares to Neilson, whose name had been written after an erasure was made, and testified that it was in his handwriting, and the erasure had been made before Neilson was written, but he did not remember what was erased; he had no memory at all in reference to the erasure; the erasure was in the place where the name should be.

By Judge Black—Was in the habit of making mistakes; if he wrote the name of James Brooks before the erasure, he had no authority to do so, as the stock belonged to Charles H. Neilson.

Q.—Is not the erasure of a name and the substitution of another name a falsification of your record? A.—It depends altogether how the Court would take such entry.

By Mr. Brooks—Never received any instruction from Mr. Brooks to erase his name; it might have been probable that Mr. Brooks' name was written instead of Mr. Neilson's on account of the intimate connection of Mr. Neilson with Mr. Brooks; if Mr. Brooks' name was written there first, it was a mistake.

MR. DURANT'S EVIDENCE.

Thomas C. Durant, sworn: Witness resides in New-York; is a railroad contractor; was a stockholder in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and a director therein; ceased to be a director in May or June, 1869; was a stockholder in the Credit Mobilier, one of the largest stockholders, and President of the Company; was one of the Board of Trustees to whom the Ames contract was assigned; has not the books of that concern now, but has certified copies thereof; witness did sign a paper to distribute some stock said to be on hand; the stock was transferred to witness to enable him to fulfill engagements made prior to that time; knew nothing as to who Mr. Ames was to transfer his stock to; heard him speak of it two or three times; said he had an engagement to deliver some to Mr. Colfax; think some other members of Congress were mentioned; it made an impression on the witness at the time, as he thought Mr. Ames was giving those names and intended to keep the stock himself; never had any conversation with Charles H. Neilson; did have a transaction with Mr. James Brooks, which was purely a business arrangement between Mr. Brooks and himself, and had no reference whatever to Mr. Brooks being a member of Congress. It was not in consideration of any past services rendered or any to be rendered by Mr. Brooks. That gentleman expressed a desire to have some of the stock, and witness arranged to let him have 100 shares, with the agreement to let him have with it $20,000 worth of Union Pacific stock and five first mortgage bonds. Mr. Brooks, being a Government director, did not want to hold the stock, and therefore had it transferred to Mr. Neilson; knew nothing about the fifty shares additional stock received by Neilson, witness being absent from the country at that time; the stock increased in value suddenly; witness let Mr. Brooks have the stock in consideration of a promise made to him; does not remember what amount of dividends have been declared on the stock; when Mr. Brooks purchased the stock he was entitled to the dividend which had just been declared; the Credit Mobilier Company took the contract at $50,000 per mile, and was obliged to take in part payment Union Pacific stock; the first stock was taken from the road at fifty per cent. and sold to the stockholders at seventy-one; witness felt under an obligation to Mr. Brooks, having agreed with him that he should have the stock; had borrowed money from Mr. Brooks, but did not let him have the stock in consideration of being under any money obligation to him. Without finishing the examination of Mr. Durant, the Committee, at 4:20 P. M., adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

A FAMISHED CREW.

Terrible Sufferings of the Survivors of the Wrecked Ship Golden Hind.

From the New-Orleans Times, Jan. 9.

One of the most extraordinary instances of human privation on record has been brought to light through Mr. John Saville, first officer of the American ship Golden Hind, who reached this city from Rio de Janeiro on Tuesday. The wreck of the ship Golden Hind has already been recorded, but the unparalleled sufferings of the portion of her crew who yet survive, we believe has never yet been made public. In a long interview, yesterday, Mr. Saville detailed the fearful particulars, and we give the frightful story in his own words.

THE FIRST OFFICER'S NARRATIVE.

The American ship Golden Hind, Capt. Benjamin F. Robbins, left New-York on the 12th of February, on a voyage to San Francisco. When in the latitude of St. Catherines we experienced a series of heavy westerly gales, which continued for nearly a month with great violence. On the 18th of June last, when on the west side of Patagonia, and at the Pacific entrance to the Straits of Magellan, the pintals and gudgeons of the rudder gave way, and it floated off. Three days were consumed in constructing a temporary one of spare spars. It lasted about a week, but in another heavy gale this was also carried away, and we drifted at the mercy of the winds. On the second day after the last disaster, the Golden Hind struck between two rocks, one forward and one aft, on the western coast of Patagonia. Three boats were hurriedly prepared, the men put on extra suits of clothes, laid in a small quantity of provisions, and at 7 o'clock that evening lowered away. In the hurry of the departure nearly all of our nautical instruments were left on board, and, in fact, many articles absolutely necessary. There were three boats lowered, the first under the command of Capt. Robbins, the second commanded by myself, and the third in charge of Mr. Webb, the second mate. Each contained seven men. Mr. Webb asserting that he knew the situation better than we did, parted company almost immediately, and it being then quite dark, we lay under the lee of the land until morning. The sea, at the time we left the ship, was breaking over her fore yard, and during the night she beat to pieces on the rocks.

The next morning the last vestige of the Golden Hind had disappeared, and a search, which continued two days, was made for the other boat, but no trace of her could be seen. We have long ere this concluded that she was swamped, and that her entire crew were drowned. Upon examination it was found that we had a small box and a bag of hard-bread, the latter soaked with sea-water, about twenty cans of beef, a little tea and coffee. An allowance of one cracker to each man, and one can of beef to fourteen, was at first issued, but this speedily decreased to half a cracker, and finally we did not taste beef more than once a week.

A few days after we left the wreck the Captain's boat was swamped and we lost our compass, the only instrument we had, and a quantity of the provisions. An attempt was made to reach Sandy Point, a Chilian convict settlement, and the coaling station of the Pacific mail steamers, about two-thirds the way through the Straits of Magellan, but our course could only be determined by the sun and stars.

It was then Mid-Winter, the mountains along the coast were covered with snow and ice, and the mercury must have been several degrees below zero. We pulled close to the land, working all night in fair weather, and during a heavy blow landing and going into camp. There were plenty of scrub trees along the coast; and as we were provided with two hatchets and a good supply of matches, a fire was always to be procured. During these visits we secured quite a good supply of shell-fish resembling the muscle; but we found that this diet brought on constipation, and the entire party became unwell. For about twenty days the men held out admirably; but in the bitter cold a number were frost-bitten, and our legs and feet were terribly swollen.

On going into camp we constructed a tent of the boat's sail and a mizzen royal sail with the oars. A fire was built in the centre, and the fourteen men sat around it the night through. We suffered terribly from loss of sleep, as no one dared to remain away from the fire for fear of freezing to death, and the tent was too small to hold all in a reclining position. At the end of the twentieth day the general debility from insufficient food, and the extreme pain in our limbs, rendered the progress slow, and very often we camped for several days at a time. The allowance of bread had been reduced to a quarter of a cracker a day, and very often the men did without for a day or two together to help out the supply. Their conduct throughout the dreadful ordeal was most courageous. Every man rendered implicit obedience, and, although the ravages of hunger rendered each almost an animal, the general welfare was never lost sight of.

Almost the entire month of July was spent in pulling in what we believed to be the direction to Sandy Point. The only human beings we met were an Indian and two squaws in a canoe. They treated us cordially, and willingly exchanged a duck for a small quantity of tobacco, but they had no other provisions. We had secured from the ship two rifles, and one of the crew shot a duck, but the powder became wet, and our weapons were useless. A dead duck found among the rocks was also secured and eaten, but with the exception of the shell fish, this was the only food we secured.

In the latter part of July, the weather became fearfully tempestuous, and, after several days of fruitless buffeting, we went into our last encampment. It was a terribly bleak and desolate spot, shut out from the sea by high cliffs, and filled with low, stunted trees. We found, however, a few roots, some berries, and, strange to say, a little celery, and, not knowing whether the vegetables were poisonous or not, each man partook ravenously of whatever he could find. The high tides prevented our securing any shellfish, and the few seals we saw were too timid to capture, but we secured water in abundance from the streams running down the mountain.

Here the men became seriously ill. Their legs were swollen to frightful proportions, but few could wear their boots, and a majority wandered about with their feet tied up in old cloth and pieces of canvass. Some unable to walk at all, crawled about on their hands and knees. At length a man named White, a seaman, became delirious and shortly afterward died. The ground was so hardly frozen that it was impossible to dig a grave, so we carried the body a short distance from the tent and laid it in the bushes. The next one attacked was a young fellow we called Dan—sailors, you know, never give their full names except on the articles—and he died within three hours after he became delirious. The carpenter, a man from Liverpool, was the next victim; then we lost Charley, a German seaman, and finally another sailor called Frank. All of them died within ten days of each other, and all were laid side by side out in the bushes. As each one left us, we took his clothes to keep the living ones warm, but during all these days not one of us had a mouthful of food.

At length, the steward taking one of the men out with him into the brush, returned with slices of meat, which were roasted over the fire, and eagerly devoured. We all of us knew we were sustaining life on the bodies of our dead companions, but no man asked a question. Sometimes we had it boiled and sometimes roasted. It tasted something like beef, but it makes me shudder now to think of it.

When we had eaten almost all of the last body the schooner Eagle, of Port Stanley, Faulkland Island, out seal-fishing, hove in sight. One of our men crawled up to the head of the rocks, and waving the American flag, with the union down, attracted their attention. They picked us up and treated us all with as great kindness as if we had been their own kindred. We found that we had pulled about two-thirds of the way through the Straits of Magellan, and were then within sixty miles of Sandy Point. There, after the third day, the Eagle landed us, and the Chilian Governor at once provided us with everything in the way of food and clothing we required. He would have sent us by the steamer to Valparaiso, but before she arrived the United States sloop-of-war Ossipee put into port and took us on board: Capt. Robbins, myself, the steward, and five seamen who were left of a crew of twenty-one. From the time the Golden Hind went to pieces we spent forty-eight days in open boats, with only the subsistence I have named. The Captain of the Ossipee shipped the six seamen, although all of them were on the sick list, and brought Capt. Robbins and myself to Rio de Janeiro. There I met Capt. Gorham Crowell, of the bark Colin E. McNeil, who kindly volunteered to bring me to New-Orleans.

Mr. Saville requested our reporter to state that the treatment he had received during the voyage of the McNeil could not have been more courteous had he owned the vessel, and he desires to earnestly thank Capt. Crowell for unremitting attentions.

Old Corporation Printing Bills.

On motion of Mr. Dean, Assistant Corporation Counsel, Judge Barrett, at Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted an order to show cause why three suits brought against the City by Edward Jones, should not be consolidated. The claims are for Corporation printing, and amount to nearly $800,000. This amount has been divided up so as to bring one suit in the Supreme Court, one in the Superior Court, and one in the Court of Common Pleas. The motion to consolidate is made with a view to save triple costs to the City, if the plaintiff should succeed in establishing his claim.

FORTY SECOND CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873.

Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, and Mr. Logan, of Illinois, presented memorials from soldiers for the passage of the House bill granting 160 acres of land to each honorably-discharged soldier.

Mr. Pratt, of Indiana, read a letter addressed to the Committee on Public Lands by the Secretary of War, stating that the whole number of soldiers and sailors who enlisted for thirty days or more was 2,607,578, and that it might be assumed that 607,578 had died without leaving heirs, making the quantity of land required for the 2,000,000 320,000,000 of acres.

REISSUE OF WITHDRAWN "GREENBACKS."

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, made a report, accompanied by a resolution, declaring that the Secretary of the Treasury has not the power, under the existing law, to issue United States notes for any portion of the forty-four million dollars in notes canceled under the act of June, 1866.

LIABILITIES OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. Corbet, of Oregon, reported from the Committee on Finance a bill amending section 29 of the National Currency act, so as to prohibit national banks from incurring liabilities exceeding one-tenth of their capital stock. Passed.

INTER-STATE RAILWAYS.

On motion of Mr. Casserly, of California, the Committee on the Judiciary was directed to inquire, in connection with the inquiry as to the power of Congress over the subject of railroads between the States, whether each State within its own limits has not now full power over the same subject, including the rates of freight and passengers. Agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the House bill to make the pay of weighers and gaugers in Boston the same as that of those in New-York, was passed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Agricultural and Industrial Arts College bill, which was debated at length, Messrs. Morton, Thurman, Sherman, Pratt, Trumbull, Windom, and Casserly opposing it, and Messrs. Morrill of Vermont, Patterson, Boreman, Sawyer, and Corbett advocating it. Several amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill was then passed by yeas 39, to nays 14.

Mr. Logan, from the Military Committee, reported, without amendment, the House bill providing for the establishment at Rock Island, Ill., of a military prison.

At 5 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to amend the act of the 8th of June, 1872, providing for holding a United States Circuit Court in the Western District of Missouri. Passed.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House, at 1 o'clock P. M., went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, in the chair, on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, the pending question being the amendment offered by Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, last Saturday, providing that no money shall be paid to any railroad companies for the transportation of mails or troops while such companies are in default for interest on bonds issued by the Government.

A long debate ensued, after which, by common consent, Mr. Randall's amendment was withdrawn, and another, offered by Mr. Hibbard, of New-Hampshire, substituted for it, providing: "That the section of the Army Appropriation bill approved March 3, 1871, is hereby repealed; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to apply all such sums of money as are now, or shall become due to either of the Pacific Railroad Companies embraced within the provisions of said section from the United States, for the transportation of troops, supplies, mails, or otherwise, to the payment of the indebtedness of such company to the United States for interest paid by the United States on bonds issued for the benefit of such company."

Mr. Wheeler, of New-York, moved to amend Mr. Hibbard's amendment by adding to it a proviso that the repeal shall not take effect until the Attorney-General shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury that such railroad companies are liable to the Government for any amount of interest paid by the Government on the bonds issued in aid of such companies.

Mr. Hibbard spoke in support of his own amendment.

Mr. Dickey, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Conference Committee, defended the action of the Committee.

Mr. Willard, of New-Hampshire, advocated Mr. Hibbard's amendment as simply remitting the question to the position which it occupied before the insertion of the objectionable section. The country knew enough about these companies and about the manner in which individuals had enriched themselves at the expense of the Government to be unwilling to stretch the law in their favor. He, for one, was not prepared to give to these companies anything more than the strict letter of the bond.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, opposed the amendment, arguing that those who bought the bonds of these Pacific Railroad Companies had bought them under the Congressional guarantee that but half the earnings of the companies from the Government should be withheld.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, declared that the whole object of the bottom of this agitation was a scheme for the benefit of a combination of first-mortgage bondholders, who would foreclose the mortgage, buy in the road, and cheat the Government and the small bondholders and stockholders.

Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, in answer to Mr. Beck, denied that the first mortgage bondholders could foreclose their mortgage and sell out the whole property of the companies. Congress had reserved to itself complete power over these roads, and the bonds had been issued and purchased subject to that reservation.

Mr. Beck repeated his apprehension that to sue these Pacific Railroad Companies for the $16,000,000 of interest due to the Government would be to drive them into bankruptcy and throw the roads into the hands of the first mortgage bondholders; that was the difficulty which he wanted to avoid.

Mr. Kendall, of Nevada, supported Mr. Hibbard's amendment, and declaimed against the extortions and oppressions practiced by the Central Pacific Railroad Company. He said that that Company had received in bonds and lands a subsidy of $184,000 a mile for its whole line from Sacramento to Ogden; that the construction had cost only $2,000,000, and that the net profits of the Company for the year ending the 31st of December, 1871, was $7,677,299.

Mr. Willard, of Vermont, called attention to the fact that the original law required five per cent. of the net earnings of these companies to be paid to the Government annually after the completion of the roads, but that as the roads were not technically completed, no part of that five per cent. had ever yet been paid to the Government. He mentioned this merely to get rid of some of the arguments to equity, made on behalf of those corporations.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, desired the House to act so as on the one hand not to destroy these great corporations, and on the other hand not to make them oppressive on the rights of the American people. Ten years ago, both political parties were vieing with each other to see which should most earnestly advocate the building of the Pacific roads. He hoped that both political parties would now vie with each other in seeing that perfect justice was done to the companies as well as to the people.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, and Mr. Wood, of New-York, denied that the Democratic members had sustained the act of 1864.

Mr. Wheeler, of New-York, remarked, in response to Mr. Willard, that the Pacific Railroad Company had until 1876 to complete their roads.

The discussion having closed, at 3½ the committee proceeded to vote. The first vote was taken on Mr. Wheeler's amendment, and it was rejected—46 to 91.

Mr. Donnan, of Iowa, moved to strike out all of Mr. Hibbard's amendment after the word "repealed," so as simply to confine it to the repeal of the section of the Army Appropriation bill of 1871. Adopted—86 to 76.

Mr. Hibbard's amendment, as thus amended, was adopted without division. It reads: "That the ninth section of the Army Appropriation bill, approved March 3, 1871, is hereby repealed."

The Committee then rose and reported the bill to the House.

After some contest over the question of raising the salaries of clerks employed in the House, the House, without coming to a final vote on that question, or on the Pacific Railroads question, or any of the amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole, adjourned at 4:35 P. M.

Bankruptcy Decision by Judge Blatchford—Separate Debts of Partners.

In the matter of John M. Berrian and Cornelius A. Berrian, bankrupts, pending before Register Fitch, the following question arose and was submitted in writing by the Register to Judge Blatchford, of the District Court:

"Claims against the separate estate of John M. Berrian, including computation of interest up to the date of adjudication only have been proved. At the meeting of the creditors Nov. 12, 1872, it appears by the assignee's account that he has collected sufficient to pay all the debts proved against the separate estate of John M. Berrian, after payment of costs, fees, and expenses, and leave a surplus. Joint creditors of the bankrupts have proved claims against the joint estate of the bankrupts to the amount of $49,712 10 and upward, which the surplus arising from John M. Berrian's separate estate is not sufficient to pay. The separate creditors of John M. Berrian claim that before the surplus of his separate estate is applied to the payment of the joint debts the interest on the separate debts of John M. Berrian shall be computed from the day of adjudication, and the surplus applied to the payment of such interest. The assignee claims that the surplus is to be applied to the payment of joint debts, and not to the payment of interest which has accrued since the adjudication on the separate debts of John M. Berrian."

The Register recommended that the motion of the creditors of the separate estate of John M. Berrian should be denied, and Judge Blatchford, in his opinion, filed yesterday, decides that the surplus shall be applied to the payment of joint debts before paying interest on the separate debt.

The Jumel Case.

In the Jumel case, yesterday, Mr. O'Conor concluded his address. He alluded to the insanity of Mme. Jumel, which was manifested, he said, in her willing her property to comparative strangers, which will was contested, however, and a compromise agreed on. Ever since, he said, Mr. Chase has been sued by persons pretending to have claims on the estate, many of them black-mailers, but none of them succeeded in making him pay money, and none of them will. George Washington Bowen claims to be Mme. Jumel's illegitimate son, and therefore entitled to her estate, but there was not a man living who could not have established as good a claim as he had. Suit was originally commenced in the Court of Common Pleas, but Bowen afterward came into the United States Court to get justice, and counsel hoped to God that he would, upon which Mr. Shaffer, of the other side, said "Amen."

Mr. O'Conor—I didn't mean to pray, but it won't hurt any of us, and I'm glad of even your amen.

Mr. Shaffer—A great deal of praying wouldn't damage you much.

Mr. O'Conor criticised the evidence for the plaintiff as contradictory, incongruous, and unworthy of credit. Counsel would explode every theory of the claimant, and show that the evidence was based on perjury and corruption. He claimed that, even if Bowen was Mme. Jumel's illegitimate son, he could not inherit the estate, as she had only a life interest in it. Some documentary evidence in relation to Mme. Jumel's wills was then put in by the defense, and an adjournment was had until today.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Income of Trinity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the article headed "Trinity Church," which appeared in your columns on the 11th inst., it is stated that "though the income of Trinity Church is reputed to be some sixty millions annually, she has never received in any one year a tenth of that amount." The natural inference from this expression would be, I think, that the income of the Church is not very much less than six millions per annum. The yearly income of the Church, from all sources, has, in fact, never exceeded the sum of $438,000, from which must be deducted the heavy annual charges for taxes, assessments, &c., incident to the ownership and management of real estate in the City of New-York.

MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1873. G. T. S.

An Explanation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of Friday last the writer of an article on "Immigration and Emigration" remarks: "It would be exceedingly interesting to know the number of arrivals at other United States ports, and with very little trouble the register might be kept. But the National Bureau at Washington is strangely silent on the subject." If the writer had looked at No. 12 of Monthly Reports of this Bureau, page 571, he would have found not only the number of male and female passengers who arrived in each customs district during the fiscal year 1872, but also the number of those who were not immigrants, distinguishing "aliens" from citizens returning from abroad. The number of the immigrants "under fifteen years of age," "fifteen and under forty," and "forty years of age and upward," was given in the table, which I send herewith, and ask its publication either in whole or in part.

This Bureau compiles and publishes full information relative to immigration, as well as "information for immigrants," although not required by law to do either. It forwards its monthly issues to the editor of the TIMES, and to the writer of the article under review, but as it cannot compel the latter to examine the statements, it must rest under the stigma of being "strangely silent" on the subject. This will be news to thousands in this country and Europe, who are cognizant of what has been done by this Bureau and by the undersigned, whose "information for immigrants," already published in three languages, for distribution in Europe, has, it is asserted by those on both Continents who are best qualified to know, been the means of largely increasing our immigration from Europe.

A reference to the statement will show that thirty per cent. of the immigrants arrive at "other ports" than New-York—the largest being at Huron, where the greater part of those who come from and through Canada enter the United States. An estimate, made by the undersigned, of the number arriving from Canada via Suspension Bridge, St. Alban's, and other places, of which no returns are received, approximates 10,000 per annum. Very respectfully yours,

EDWARD YOUNG,
Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS, WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 6, 1872.

Constitutional Reform in Connecticut.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the subject of a revision of our present State Constitution is receiving just now a good deal of attention in our little commonwealth, and has been mentioned with commendation in one of your editorials, you will permit me, perhaps, to trespass on your space with a few lines touching the matter. The project of a Constitutional Convention has already received the approval of the leading men of the State of all parties, and so strong is the feeling in favor of reform that it would meet with unanimous assent in all quarters were it not for two drawbacks: 1. The fear of some that a change might prove detrimental to the interests of the country towns. 2. That it might work damage to the Republican Party. The last objection is quite unfounded. A few years ago it might have been urged with a good deal of plausibility; but now the Republicans have gained so heavily in the cities, and the Democratic gains (such as they are) have been made in the rural districts, so that the situation is quite changed. Indeed, the editor of the leading Republican paper in Eastern Connecticut assures me that he has carefully examined the statistics and finds that a just apportionment of representation would leave the parties precisely as they stand under the old Constitution. Hence all the leading papers of both parties unite in the call for the Convention, which is in no sense a party issue.

The other difficulty is a more serious one to contend with. The small towns now control the House of Representatives, and it is with their consent that the Convention must be called. The friends of the movement believe that, if it is carried on in a moderate and conciliatory way, the good will of the country as well as the City may be won for the measure. Some compromise must be made which will receive the assent of a majority in both Houses of the Legislature, and then the Convention can be called as it was in 1818. Probably the old township system will be retained in the lower House, and the State *not* be cut up into Assembly districts; a measure very distasteful to the rural members. One plan is that suggested by the venerable ex-President Woolsey, of Yale College, viz., that every town should have at least *one* Representative; towns with over 5,000 inhabitants, two; over 15,000, three; over 30,000, four, and so on. Another plan is, to give each town, large and small, *one* Representative on the State principle of the United States Senate; and then double or triple the numbers of the Senate (now only twenty-one,) distributing them fairly among the counties on the basis of population. It will be wise for the country to concede the cities one-fourth or one-third of their just rights, for just now everbody is in good humor and disposed to be thankful for small favors; but, if the country members blindly oppose *all* reform, such indignation will be aroused that when the Convention does come, (as in a few years it surely will,) it will tie them hand and foot in Assembly districts, not of their own fashioning. But at the present moment nobody has any bad dreams of revolution in "the Nutmeg State." The country seems to be rallying to the support of the city in behalf of a Convention, of which it will have the lion's share; and it is by no means impossible that both parties, in their February State Conventions, will ratify the measure.

For the question of representation is by no means the only question of importance which will come before the Convention: though it assumes undue prominence because of the difficulty which it offers to united action. The many friends of minority representation in the State are anxious to see the principle of cumulative voting applied to the election of one of the Houses of the General Assembly. All sensible persons in the State think our annual elections a great nuisance, and want to see them made biennial or triennial, and fixed on the day of the Presidential election, instead of the first Monday of April. The most experienced lawyers of the State think that something can be done to improve our judicial system, which is growing a little loose about its joints. Many papers advocate a check on special legislation, which now consumes a great deal of time in the Assembly, so that there is work enough laid out for the proposed Convention to secure its members from the sin of sloth.

To sum up, at no time since 1818 has the prospect of a new Constitution seemed so bright as at the present moment. If the movement should chance to fail this year, the failure will prove more damaging in the long run to the foes of the Convention, than it will to its friends. The latter can afford to wait and bide their time, knowing that they are a constantly-increasing majority of the people, and that the longer the needed reforms are postponed, the more sweeping will they be when they come at last.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1873.

An Adroit and Successful Swindle.

On Monday an Italian, of genteel appearance, called at the dry-goods store of Myers Bros., at the corner of Third-avenue and Thirty-third-street, and purchased a bill of goods amounting to $90 40. He gave his name as Joseph G. Moenizey, residing at No. 666 Second-avenue, and directed the goods to be sent, and agreed to pay for them on their delivery to him at that place. Mr. Myers took the goods himself, and, reaching the house, met Moenizey, who tendered him a check for $100 on the Fifth National Bank. Mr. Myers refused to take it, and Moenizey volunteered to accompany him to the bank. They started for the bank after Myers had left the package in the stranger's room. Before reaching the bank, Moenizey said he desired to see a friend in a drug-store they were passing, and would overtake Myers before he reached the bank. The latter went on, and waited at the bank for an hour, when, as the stranger did not appear, he made inquiries about the check, and ascertained that it was worthless. He hastened to No. 666 Second-avenue, and found that the swindler had been there before him, taken the goods away, and disappeared. Moenizey had hired a furnished room that morning, evidently with a view of perpetrating the swindle.

Expenditures in the Department of Public Works.

Commissioner Van Nort makes the following comparative statement of the expenditures for 1871 and 1872 in the Department of Public Works, showing a reduction of expenditures on taxation of $1,312,793 09; a reduction of expenditures on taxation and trust accounts of $4,457,980 50, and a balance of $469,250 95 of appropriations from taxation unexpended and applicable to the expenditures for 1873:

FINANCES OF 1871.		
Appropriations from taxation for 1871, (under Two per Cent. act)	$1,382,433 99	
Balances Jan. 1, 1871	416,080 42	
Receipts for sewer permits	21,827 00	
Total amount available for 1871		$1,820,344 41
Requisitions on the Controller during the year 1871	1,756,009 99	
Liabilities for the year 1871	1,419,182 80	
Total expenditures and liabilities for 1871		3,175,192 79
Excess over appropriations		$1,354,848 38
FINANCES OF 1872.		
Appropriations from taxation for the year 1872	$2,150,000 00	
Balances Jan. 1, 1872	159,210 74	
Receipts for sewer permits for 1872	22,440 00	
Total amount available for 1872		2,331,650 74
Requisitions on the Controller during the year 1872	991,546 10	
Liabilities for the year 1872	870,853 69	
Total expenditures and liabilities for 1872		1,862,399 79
Balance unexpended applicable to expenditures of 1873		$469,250 95
Expenditures under general taxation in 1871		3,175,192 79
Expenditures under general taxation in 1872	1,862,399 79	
Less cost of maintenance of Boulevard and avenues, not in the Department in 1871	32,967 09—	1,829,432 70
Difference, showing actual reduction of expenditure from taxation for the year 1872		1,312,793 09
Expenditures on trust accounts, including Street Improvement Fund, Croton Water Fund, &c., in 1871		6,553,838 99
Expenditures on trust accounts in 1872	4,195,669 65	
Less cost of construction of Boulevard and avenues, not in the Department in 1871	754,051 07—	3,441,618 58
Difference, showing actual reduction of expenditures on trust accounts for 1872		3,112,220 41
Total expenditures on taxation and trust accounts in 1871		9,729,031 78
Total expenditures on taxation and trust accounts in 1872, exclusive of Boulevards and avenues, not in the Department in 1871		5,271,051 28
Difference, showing actual reduction of expenditures on taxation and trust accounts for the year 1872		4,457,980 50

Business in the Court of General Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, a number of pleas of guilty were received and sentences passed. Robert Fields pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and a half. William Clark and Thomas Dolsey entered a similar plea to a charge of burglary in the third degree. Sentence, four years in States Prison. John Smith was sentenced to two and a half years in Sing Sing, for an attempt at burglary in third degree. William Howard pleaded guilty to burglary. The crime was committed in a drunken spree and without criminal intent. Judge Sutherland gave him the lowest term allowed by law, one year in State Prison. Patrick O'Neil was tried for forgery. It was fully proven that the prisoner was insane, and the Judge directed his acquittal. Edward Burns was tried for grand larceny but was acquitted.

The Cost of Fire-Works.

David J. Dutwiller yesterday recovered a judgment against the City, in the Supreme Court, for $27,472, for fire-works furnished to celebrate the Fourth of July, 1869.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—In Admiralty.—7, Aumach vs. Schooner Creole; 61, Whitney et al. vs. Ferry-boat Sunswick; 37, Earle vs. Schooner Emeline; 62 Brown vs. Loud; 63, Benedict vs. Steam-tug Niagara; 78, Nickerson et al. vs. Steam-tug Echo; 42, Johnson vs. Steam-tug U. S. Grant.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The following is the Calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Wednesday, Jan. 15: Nos. 82, 83, 85, 88, 87, 89, 90, 90½, 91, 305, 324, 17, 48, 50, 65. The Court adjourned till to-morrow, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—1811, Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1813, Dolan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 483, Sheldon vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1441, O'Brien vs. The Mayor, &c.; 497, Williams vs. Nuninger; 813, Bennett vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c., 1039, Miller, Jr., vs. Harmon; 747, Dennis vs. Charlick; 931, The Milledgeville Manufacturing Company vs. Geisman; 1051, Glenn vs. Thornton, et al.; 1059, Kapff et al. vs. Poor; 1423, Hollner et al. vs. Rufner et al.; 757, Peck et al. vs. Salomon et al.; 759, Wiley et al. vs. Carew; 761, Smith vs. Pell; 763, Spencer vs. Brown; 765, Same vs. Same; 767, Claflin et al. vs. Louisiana National Bank; 771, Many vs. Hinde et al.; 777, Keary vs Warren.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—1641, Stone vs. Browning; 337, Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company vs. The New-Haven Steam-boat Company; 530½, Wiensob vs. Eastman; 504, Haw, Jr., vs. Baybold; 544, Farley et al. vs. The Baltic Fire Insurance Company; 422, White et al. vs. Fuller; 778, Harris vs. Equitable Life Insurance Company; 646, Frothingham vs. Howard; 1036, Koehler vs. McGibben; 1033, Mallory et al. vs. Nelson; 742, Fehan vs. Donnell; 744, Terry vs. Nevin; 746, Hildebrand et al. vs. Ogden; 754½, Stuart, Assignee, vs. Barclay; 760, Helder vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 762, Hedden vs. Le Forte; 770, Hubbs vs. Grass et al.; 780, Billings vs. Staessel et al.; 784, Malone vs. Ewall et al.; 786, Faye vs. Simon.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Ingraham, P. J.; Brady and Learned, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—143, Gordon vs. Titus et al.; 144, Steward vs. The Phœnix Fire Insurance Company; 146, Phillips vs. Higgins; 250, Gopsil vs. Heath; 149, Rockwell vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company; 150, Carpentier vs. Minturn et al.; 152, Pardee et al. vs. Gay; 153, Same vs. Same; 154, Same vs. Same; 156, Tyng vs. The Commercial Warehouse Company; 157, Paseis vs. The New-Jersey West-line Railroad Company; 158, The Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company; 159, Osgood, Receiver, vs. Toole et al.; 160, Dargea et al. vs. Badioe; 161, Rubber-tip Pencil Company vs. Hovey; 162, Page vs. McDonnell; 163, Prendergast, Executrix, vs. Prendergast; 164, Miller vs. The First National Bank; 165, Cockroft vs. Claflin; 166, Orr vs. Gilmore et al.; 167, Zimmerman, by guardian, vs. Schoenfeldt; 168, Claflin et al. vs. Fitzgerald; 169, Parrington, Jr., vs. The National Spring Company; 170, Hunter et al. vs. Cook; 171, Harris vs. Jex et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—55, Taylor vs. Aldrich et al.; 79, Brower vs. Green, Controller; 88, Walters vs. Green, Controller; 97, Smith vs. The Board of Apportionment; 98, Mulhaley vs. The Board of Apportionment; 99, Gross vs. The Board of Apportionment; 100, Same vs. Same; 122, Legar vs. Boehm; 141, Fessenden vs. Vose; 199, Wiedemeyer vs. Leary; 206, Smith, Jr., vs. Selmes; 207, Same vs. Same; 208, Same vs. Same; 209, Same vs. Same; 210, Waters vs. Selmes; 212, Kitchen vs. Selmes; 216, Sainer vs. Cullingsworth; 231, Kiersted vs. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company; 244, The Veazie Bank of Bangor vs. Fireman's Insurance Company; 253, Curbman et al. vs. Brendill; 280, Beltz vs. Schur et al.; 284, Simon vs. Libskie; 313, Odell vs. Englehart et al.; 316, Gill et al. vs. Kirby; 318, Knapp vs. Kent et al.; 320, Simon vs. Libskie; 325, Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. McCann et al.; 347, Conklin vs. Seymour; 353, Leland vs. Peppard; 357, In the matter of Norwood; 365, Legar vs. Boehm; 377, Knapp vs. Kent et al. Call 401, Johnson et al. vs. Green, Controller.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1827, Rhineberger, Administratrix, vs. Reilly; 1319, Main vs. Tallman; 1865, Simmons vs. Lyons; 1903, Schroeder vs. Macy; 1923, Estes vs. Burns; 1457, Townsend vs. The Narragansett Fire Insurance Company; 1815, Thompson vs. Beaner; 1825, Friedman vs. Dewes; 1899, Burnett vs. Shaw; 1595, De Forest vs. Hubbell; 1871, Cammeyer vs. Hamilton; 493, Wicks vs. Hatch et al.; 1521, McBride vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company; 47, Farr vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; 1329, Borg vs. Barker.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—834, Ricke vs. Keim; 1486, Gilbert vs. The New-York and Charleston Steam-ship Company; 1256, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. The Merchants' Insurance Company; 1384, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company; 1386, O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. The Commercial Fire Insurance Company; 1140, Roemmelt vs. Wolf; 234, Brown vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1552, Totans vs. Greenwald; 1466, King vs. Valentine; 1594, Reddy, Administratrix, vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; 1596, King vs. Wise; 1598, Newcomb vs. Lakey; 1600, Hilsenbeck vs. Gonser; 1602, Squires, Administrator, vs. The Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; 1604, Wood vs. Smith.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Held by C. P. Daly, C. J., Larremore, and J. F. Daly, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—142, Rich vs. Dawley; 4, Bangs vs. The Blue Ridge Railroad Company et al.; 24, McSpedon et al. vs. Burton et al.; 28, Miller vs. Post; 29, Hein vs. Rodman; 30, Schroeder vs. Murphy; 33, Wasser et al. vs. Heathcote et al.; 48, Quinlan vs. The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company; 123, Kirk vs. Kelley; 132, Wendel vs. Stachler.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Same Calendar as yesterday.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1004, Trotz vs. Hartman; 1934, Reid vs. Kopf; 1180, Herchfeld vs. Runser; 1194, Robinson vs. Mayer; 1198, Slote vs. Dederick; 1200, Hartwig vs. Luling; 1606, Traub vs. Winters; 1214, The Watson Manufacturing Company vs. Thompson; 1756, Gobisch vs. Coar; 1074, Eiler vs. Driesseghelter; 794, Hollander vs. Purtel; 1312, McSweeney vs. Quinn; 1243, Heiman vs. Hubner; 1000, Moas vs. Seligman; 1156, Hartman vs. Levy.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1263, Holmes vs. The West Point Nickel Company; 1243, Feldman vs. Reidy; 1227, Allen vs. Mears; 1247, Enos vs. Franklin; 1077, Bloch vs. Torrell; 1115, Greenbaum vs. Silber; 1373, Harris vs. The Norwich and New-York Transportation Company; 1375, Henry vs. Townsend; 1379, Heather vs. O'Connor; 1381, Halle vs. Hyman; 1383, Fuetel vs. Rabenstein; 1385, Joel vs. Badt; 1387, Smith vs. Gerken; 1389, Cahn vs. Gordon; 1391, Heinsheimer vs. Bloch.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1066, Thayer vs. David; 1068, Thayer vs. Smith; 962, Behr vs. Smith; 1056, Price vs. Totten; 1338, Mahony vs. Quinn; 1344, Dohrman vs. Smith; 943, Kemping vs. O'Brien; 1098, Lord vs. Veitenheimer; 961, Strouse vs. McCabe; 970, Hunt vs. Frank; 971, Hennessey vs. Litchenstein; 975, Flynn vs. Considine; 982, Wetmore vs. Carter; 988, Leidendorff vs. Sanson; 1106, Henderson vs. Cummin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland J.—George H. William, robbery; James Ritchie and William Hallon, robbery; James Malony, felonious assault and battery; Stephen H. Malony, felonious assault and battery; Frederick H. Pinkie, felonious assault and battery; Edward Barker and John Wright, burglary; James Sheehan and Jeremiah Murphy, grand larceny; George McGuire, larceny from the person; Daniel McLoughlin, larceny from the person; William Blair, larceny from the person; Catharine Buchanan, larceny from the person; Frederick Fop, larceny from the person.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Held by Gilbert, J.—Nos. 45, 73, 80, 109, 151, 165, 166, 169, 191, 192 to 207 inclusive, 209, 210, 211, 212, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218 to 226 inclusive.

CITY COURT—Held by Thompson, J.—Nos. 116, 27, 28, 192, 119, 16, 25, 31, 44, 50, 51, 83, 126, 216, 431, 155, 163, 166, 167, 170, 172, 201 to 209 inclusive.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 14.

By Judge Barrett.

Syms et al. *vs.* Pabst et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs, and stay vacated.

Hanover Bank *vs.* Richards; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Same *vs.* Same; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Margaret Jordan *vs.* Cornelius P. Jordan; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Thomas Fessenden et al. *vs.* Francis Vose; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Moritz Weinfeld *vs.* John Tracey et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Kuhn *vs.* Dalton; motion denied, with costs.

Larned et al. *vs.* Hotchkiss et al.; motion granted, without costs, and without prejudice to the attachment.

Linn *vs.* Chardavoyne; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Donington *vs.* Donington et al.; motion granted in part and denied in part, no costs, &c.

McKinley *vs.* Conover; the trial was commenced with full knowledge of plaintiff's non-residence. It is not, therefore, within the 14th Add. Motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 14.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

Palmer *vs.* Foley; motion for injunction denied.

Reade *vs.* Waterhouse; order vacating stay.

Roderigas *vs.* East River Savings Bank; order for commission granted.

Hartnett *vs.* Garvey; order denying motion for reference.

Same *vs.* Same; same order.

Wentworth, Jr., *vs.* Kobbe & Corlies; order vacating judgment against Corlies.

Woolf *vs.* Jacobs; motion denied.

Francis A Palmer *vs.* John Foley; order to show cause returnable on the 16th inst.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 14.

By Judge Loew.

Weiner *vs.* Pinckney; see memorandum for counsel.

Tracey et al. *vs.* Vandewater; motion granted, without costs.

Brost *vs.* The Security Life Insurance Company; motion to place cause on special calendar for short causes denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Dudensing *vs.* Greer; motion to vacate order for examination of judgment debtor denied.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, Jan. 14.—Cattle—The receipts today including 21 cars reported to arrive, were [illegible] head, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,961 head, or 223 cars, against 184 cars for the same time last week. The market was lively at a strong ¼c. advance on last week's prices. The attendance of buyers was good, and the quality of Cattle superior to last week's run. About 1,[illegible] head were disposed of; sales of 584 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,113 lbs. to 1,426 lbs., at $5 62½@$7 25; 336 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,158 lbs. to 1,346 lbs., at $5@$7 12½; 14 head Indiana Oxen, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs., at $6 25; 174 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,219 lbs. to 1,330 lbs., at $5 [illegible]; 44 head Missouri Oxen, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs., at $5 [illegible]; 71 head Indiana Steers, averaging 1,1[illegible] lbs., at $5 [illegible]; 19 Indiana Stockers, averaging 975 lbs., at $4 37½; 37 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,0[illegible] lbs. to [illegible] lbs., at $[illegible] 37½; 51 head Texas Steers, averaging 1,073 lbs., at $6 25; 20 head Cherokee Steers, averaging 967 lbs., at $5; 15 head State Oxen, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs., at $6 50; 23 head State Stillers, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs., at $4 62½. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts today were 1,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,8[illegible]0 head, against 5,000 head for the same time last week. The market has not yet opened. Hogs—The receipts today were 2,[illegible] head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,700 head, against 14,100 head for the same time last week. Sales yesterday of 6,[illegible] head Ohio Hogs, ranging from 170 to 300 lbs., at $4 25@$4 40 for heavy Hogs and $4 30@$4 50 for light Hogs. The trade was not quite so active today, buyers trying to beat down prices 10c. ⅌ cwt; sales this morning of 1,200 Ohio Hogs, ranging from 195 to 240 lbs., at $4 45@$4 55, with a downward tendency.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 26; No. 2 do., $1 20½, spot; $1 21½ seller February; closing steady at $1 20½@$1 20¾; No. 3 Spring; 92½c.@93c. for Rejected. Corn dull and a shade lower; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 30½c.@30¾c., spot; 30¾c. seller February; Rejected, 29c. Oats steady at 25c. for No. 2, cash; 21½c. for Rejected. Rye quiet and unchanged at 67c. for No. 2. Barley in fair demand and higher at 67c.@70c. for No. 2 Fall; 61c.@62c. for No. 3. Provisions dull and unsettled, weak and lower. Pork sold at $11 50 spot; $11 55@$11 57½ seller March. Lard easier at 7c.@10c. spot. Meats of all kinds declined ½c. and offered freely; sales of Shoulders at 3⅝c.@3¾c.; Long Clear Sides and Short Rib Middles, 5¾c.@5⅞c.; Short Clear Middles, 5⅞c., all loose. Bacon sold at 5¼c. for Shoulders; 7¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7¾c. for Clear Sides, all packed. Dressed Hogs dull and declining at $4 25@$4 35 for Mixed; $4 45@$4 50 for Light Weights. Whisky steady at 89c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 107,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, and 10,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, and 5,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat active and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 25, spot; $1 30 February; No. 3 Red, $1 78@$1 80; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 95. Corn firm at East side; easier on this side; No. 2 Mixed, 32c. at East Side, on track; 33c. at East Side, in elevator, spot; 34c. February; 35c. in St. Louis elevator. Oats easier; No. 2 at 28c., in St. Louis elevator; generally held above buyers' views. Barley quiet; Prime to choice Iowa, 70c.@80c. Rye slow; choice, 68c. Whisky dull at 89c. Pork quiet at $12. Green Meats quiet. Hams, 8c. Dry-salted Meats weak for round lots and in light demand; Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides, up country, 4c. and 6c. February; packed lots stronger; Shoulders, 4¼c.; Clear Rib, 6⅛c.; Clear Sides, 6½c. Bacon quiet; packed lots Shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7⅝c. cash; order lots ¼c. higher. Lard lower; steam, 7c.; kettle, 7¼c. Hogs lower; sales at $3 40@$3 80, mostly at $3 50@$3 60. Cattle weak with a small business. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 7,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Imports—Flour, 370 bbls.; Wheat, 1,200 bushels; Corn, 27,000 bushels; Oats, 18,200 bushels. Rail Shipments from Elevators—Wheat, 2,400 bushels; Corn, 30,600 bushels; Oats, 18,200 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 25@$8; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat weaker; sales 10,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 52; held Chicago No. 2 Spring at $1 42@$1 45; White Michigan, $1 90@$2; White Canada Winter, $1 90@$1 95; Red Winter, $1 75@$1 80. Corn firm; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 2 at 53c. Oats nominal; No 2 Western, 40c.; No. 2 Toledo, 42c. Barley quiet; Canada, 90c.@95c.; Western No. 2, 85c.@90c.; State Two-rowed, 77c.@78c.; Four-rowed, 90c. Rye firm at 90c. Barley-malt steady; Western $1 20@$1 15; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Balance unchanged.

TOLEDO, Jan. 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat a shade higher; Extra White Michigan, $1 83; Amber Michigan, $1 69¼, spot; January, $1 67½@$1 68; last half January, $1 67½; February, $1 68; last half February, $1 73; No. 1 Red, $1 65; No. 2 Red, $1 53½. Corn quiet and unchanged; high Mixed, 33c.; February, 39c.; low Mixed, 37½c.; White, 39c. Oats a shade higher; No. 2 at 32½c. Dressed Hogs, $4 70. Clover-seed, $5 10. Receipts—11,000 bush. Wheat; 22,000 bush. Corn. Shipments—4,000 bush. Wheat; 2,000 bush. Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Flour steady; sales, 1,600 bbls., at $8 50 for No. 1 Spring; $9 50 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White Winter; $10 75 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; No. 2 Milwaukee Club held at $1 77. Corn dull; sales, 2 cars at 59½c.@60c. Barley firm; Bay Quinte held at $1 05@$1 08. Corn-meal, $1 30 for bolted, and $1 25 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22, and Middling, $23, ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 76c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 65c.; and to Albany, 54c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—Flour active, but prices unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $2; White, $2 10@$2 15; Amber, $2 05. Rye dull. Corn dull; new Yellow, 60c.@62c.; White, 63c. Oats in improved demand; White, 50c.@52c.; Mixed, 47c. Petroleum dull; Crude, 14½c.@15c.; Refined offered at 27c. by the Association; outside parties offer to sell at 24c. Clover-seed, $8 25@$8 75; Timothy, $3 75; Flaxseed, $2 05. Whisky firm at 95c.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Wheat firm but dull; sales, four cars of No. 1 White Canada, to arrive, at $2 05. Rye quiet. Corn neglected; Western Mixed firmly held at 65c.@65½c.; sales, 1 bag lot Round Yellow at 75c. Barley steady; sales, one car No. 2 six-rowed State at 95c., and ten cars No. 2 two-rowed State on private terms. Oats quiet; sales, 100 bags of State at 48c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1 at $1 25; No. 2 at $1 21½. Oats firm; No. 2 at 28½c. Corn dull and a shade lower; No. 2 Mixed, 33c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1 at 63½c. Barley steady; No. 2 Fall at 72½c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—None.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—Cotton in good demand; Low Middling, 18¾c.; Middling, 19⅝c.@19¾c.; net receipts, 7,305 bales; gross, 8,105 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,198 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; last evening, 6,200 bales; stock, 169,220 bales.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14.—Flour weak and unchanged; Wheat weak; No. 1 Red held at $1 70; No. 2 do., $1 65. Corn dull at 45c.@46c. Oats quiet at 37c. Petroleum dull and heavy; sales of Standard White, in car lots, at 21c.@21¼c.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 14.—Flour in good demand, at $6@$10 60. Corn—Market bare. Oats firm and scarce at 45c.@47c. Bulk-meats firm and in fair demand at 4½c. for Shoulders; 6¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 6¾c. for Clear Sides.

GALVESTON, Jan. 14.—Cotton weak; Good Ordinary, 17c.; net receipts, 2,097 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,207 bales; to the Continent, 1,750 bales; coastwise, 266 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 79,331 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 14.—Spirits of Turpentine higher, 57c. Resin firm; $3 30 for Strained; $3 30@$3 50 for No. 1. Crude Turpentine firm and advancing; sales of 213 bbls. on private terms. Tar quiet at $2 30.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 14.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 20c.; receipts, 1,986 bales; shipments, 2,352 bales; stock, 27,780 bales.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 14.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Western Union.... 83⅝	100 Erie Railroad..... 58⅞
400 do.............. 83⅝	400 do.............. 58⅞
400 do.............. 83⅞	400 do.............. 58⅞
200 do.............. 83⅞	200 do.............. 59
1200 do.............. 84	300 do..........c. 59⅛
200 do.............. 83⅞	300 do.............. 59⅛
400 do..........c. 83⅝	200 do.............. 59⅛
400 do.............. 83⅝	500 do.............. 59⅛
300 N. Y. C. & Hud...102⅞	600 do.............. 59⅛
300 do.............102⅝	700 do.............. 59⅛
300 do.............102⅜	200 do.............. 59⅛
300 do.............102⅝	200 do..........c. 59⅛
200 do.............102¾	300 do.............. 59⅜
500 do.............102½	300 do.............. 59⅛
300 do.........b3. 102⅝	100 do.........b3. 59½
500 do.............102½	100 do.............. 59⅛
400 do.............102¼	100 do.............. 59⅛
400 do.........c. 102⅛	300 do.............. 59⅛
500 do.............102¼	100 do.........b3. 59⅛
500 do........s3. 102⅛	200 C., C. & I. C..... 38⅜
300 do........b3. 102⅜	100 do.........b3. 38⅜
300 Pacific Mail.....c. 71⅛	900 do.............. 38⅜
300 do.............. 71⅛	1500 Union Pacific.... 34⅜
100 do.............. 71⅛	500 do.............. 34⅜
300 Bost., H. & E...s3. 8⅜	800 do.............. 34⅜
300 Lake Shore........ 92⅞	2000 do.............. 34⅜
1700 do.............. 93	500 do.............. 34⅜
500 do..........c. 93	1100 do.............. 34⅜
500 do.........b3. 93	100 do.............. 34⅜
1000 do.............. 93⅛	500 do.............. 34⅜
1000 do.............. 93	1000 do.............. 34⅜
100 St. Paul.......... 51½	100 Rock Island......110⅞
100 Ohio & Miss....s3. 47	100 do..........c. 110⅞
100 do.............. 47	100 do..............111
100 do.............. 46⅞	400 do..............111
200 do..........s3. 46¾	100 do..........c. 111

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '65, new.......113⅝	$1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..110⅝
$500 U. S 5-20 C., '65. 114⅝	20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.110⅝
	23,000 do.............110⅝

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$2,000 Long Dock B.... 92½	100 U. S. Ex.......... 79¼
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. 96⅞	100 New Cen. Coal. b.c. 46⅜
2,000 Cen. Pac. St. A. B. 101⅛	200 do.............. 46¼
3,000 U. Pac. R. 1st. 85⅛	200 do.............. 46⅛
10,000 do.............. 85	5 Adams Ex.......... 95
1,000 do.............. 85⅛	10 do.........b. c. 94⅞
2,000 do.............. 85	100 Mich. Cen......b. c. 106
10,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G. 76	100 Tol., Wab. & W. b.c. 73⅜
10,000 do.............. 76	100 Pac. Mail......b. c. 71⅛
10,000 do.........b30. 76½	100 do.............. 71⅛
1,000 U. Pac. 10s, In. 74	100 do.........b3. 71⅛
1,000 do.............. 73¾	100 do..........c. 71¼
3,000 do.............. 73¾	5100 do.............. 71⅛
1,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s. C. 93½	100 do.............. 71⅛
10,000 C. & R. I., P. 7s..100½	300 N. Y. C. & Hud. b.c. 102⅝
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 95	1700 do..............102⅜
2,000 Bos., H. & E. 1st. 43⅞	800 do..........c. 102⅜
14,000 do.............. 43½	300 do..........c. 102⅜
1,000 Peninsular R. 1st 95	200 do..............102⅜
2,000 Ohio & Miss. Cn. 92	400 do..............102½
1,000 C. C. & I. C. 2d. 74½	200 Harlem Railroad. 116
1,000 D. & Hd. R. b.'91. 101	100 do..............116⅛
25 Phenix Bank...... 100	300 L. Sh. & M. S. b.c.c. 93
25 Am. Ex. Bank.... 110½	900 do.........b3. 93⅜
120 Fourth Nat. Bk... 110	200 do.............. 93⅛
50 Cen. Nat. Bank... 90½	200 do..........c. 93
100 Canton Co........ 102	200 do.............. 93
400 Consol. Coal. x div. 42	300 do.........b5. 93⅜
100 Mariposa L. & M. 18⅞	800 do.............. 93⅛
100 do.............. 18½	1400 do.........b3. 93⅛
200 Quicksilver....b. c. 45½	200 do.............. 93¼
100 Am. M. Union Ex. 69½	
100 West Un. Tel..... 83¾	300 Union Pac. R. b.c. 34⅜
200 do.........b. c. 83⅞	200 do..........c. 34¾
200 do.............. 83⅞	300 do.............. 35
1000 do.............. 84	500 do..........c. 34⅞
200 do.............. 84	300 do.........s3. 34⅞
400 do.............. 84⅛	300 do.............. 34⅞
400 do.............. 84⅛	1000 do.............. 34⅞
400 do.............. 84⅛	100 do.............. 35
700 do.............. 84⅛	100 do.............. 35⅛
100 do.............. 84⅛	700 do.............. 35⅛
2100 do.............. 84⅛	2600 do.............. 35⅛
100 do.........b3. 84⅜	300 do.............. 35⅛
100 do.............. 84⅜	300 do..........c. 35⅛
1000 do.............. 84⅜	300 do.........b3. 35⅛
100 do..........c. 84⅛	300 do.............. 35⅛
100 do.........b3. 84⅛	1200 do.............. 35⅛
300 do.............. 84⅛	100 Bos., H. & E. b.c. 8⅝
200 do.............. 84⅛	10 Clev. & Pitts. R... 90⅞
200 do.............. 84⅛	400 do.........b. c. 90
1000 do.............. 84⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf... 88
400 do.............. 84⅛	100 do..........c. 87⅞
100 Erie Railroad..... 59⅛	100 Chi. & R. Is. R...c. 111
100 do....b. c. s60. 59⅛	100 do.........s3. 111
1100 do.............. 59½	42 P., Ft. W. & C. G'd. 92½
400 do.............. 59⅞	100 Mil. & St. Paul... 51⅜
100 do.........s3. 59⅞	100 do.............. 51½
100 do.............. 60	100 do..........c. 51½
200 do.............. 60	17 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 77⅛
200 do.........b10. 60⅛	100 do........b. c. c. 76⅞
1000 do.............. 60⅛	200 H. & St. Jo.....b. c. 46
1200 do.............. 60⅛	50 Morris & Essex.... 89⅛
100 do.............. 60	100 Del., L. & W...b. c. 94⅞
100 do.............. 60⅛	100 St. Louis, K. C. & N. Pf......b. c. 66⅛
100 do.............. 60	17 do.............. 60
100 do.............. 59⅞	100 Miss. K. & T. R. b.c. 40
100 do.............. 59⅞	300 Ohio & Miss.....b. c. 46⅜
100 do.............. 60	500 do.............. 47
100 do.............. 60	100 do..........c. 46½
100 do..........c. 60	700 do.............. 46⅞
200 do.........b3. 59⅞	100 do.........b3. 47
100 do.............. 59⅞	100 do.............. 46⅞
200 do.........b3. 59⅞	100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. c. 38⅞
1000 do.............. 60	200 do.............. 38⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$1,500 U. S. 6s. C., '81.. 115⅝	$6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 114⅝
$500 U. S. 5-20 R., '67. 114	4,000 U. S. 6s, cur.... 113⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

200 Western Union R. 84⅛	500 Lake Shore......... 93
100 do.............. 84⅛	200 do.........s3. 93
100 do.............. 84⅛	200 do..........c. 93
1000 do.............. 84⅛	200 do.............. 93
100 do.........s3. 84⅛	200 do.........b3. 93
200 St. Paul R....... 51⅝	200 do..........c. 92⅞
600 Pacific Mail....... 71⅝	1200 Union Pacific R... 35⅛
1000 do.........b3. 72	500 do.............. 35⅛
500 do.............. 72	100 do.............. 35⅛
100 Rock Island R.... 110⅞	100 do.........s3. 35⅛
400 do..............110⅞	500 do.............. 35⅛
100 do..............110⅞	100 do.........b3. 35⅛
200 Erie Railroad...... 60	100 do.............. 35⅛
100 do.............. 60⅛	300 do.........b3. 35⅛
100 do.............. 60⅛	500 N. Y. C. & H. R..102⅜
100 do.............. 60⅛	200 do.........b3. 102⅜
200 do.........b3. 60⅛	100 C., C. & I. C. R... 38⅞
200 do.............. 60⅛	200 Bos., H. & E. R.c. 8⅝
500 do.............. 60⅛	100 do.........b3. 8⅝
300 do.........b3. 60⅛	100 Ohio & Miss....b3. 47
300 do.............. 60⅛	100 do.............. 47
2100 do.............. 60⅛	100 do.............. 46⅞
200 do.........s3. 60⅛	200 do.........s3. 46¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s.......... 93	100 U. Pac.....b. c..s3. 35⅛
5,000 Cen. Pac. G. bs. 96⅝	200 do.............. 35⅛
1,000 U. Pac. 1st.... 85⅛	400 do.............. 35⅛
1,000 do.............. 85	300 do.............. 35⅛
2,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G. 76½	100 do.........b10. 35⅛
2,000 do.............. 76⅛	100 do.............. 35⅛
1,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc. 74	200 do.............. 35⅛
2,000 do.............. 74⅛	200 do.............. 35⅛
10,000 do.............. 74⅛	100 Erie Railroad...b3. 60⅛
2,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st. 108	100 do.............. 60⅛
1,000 L. S. C. C. bs...c. 101	600 do....bet. call. 60⅛
20 Continental Bank. 90	800 do.............. 60⅛
20 N. Cen. C'l Co. b.c. 46⅛	1600 do.............. 61
100 do.............. 47	100 do.........b3. 61
100 West. U. Tel...... 84⅛	900 do.............. 60⅝
100 do....bet. call. 84⅛	300 do.............. 60⅝
200 do.............. 84	1100 do.............. 60⅝
200 do.........b3. 84⅛	200 Harlem Railroad.. 116
200 do.............. 84⅛	191 Clev. & P. guar'd. 90⅛
800 do.............. 84⅛	100 Chi. & N. W....... 91
100 do.............. 84⅛	100 L. S. & M. S. b.c. b3. 92⅝
400 do.........b3. 84⅛	200 do.............. 92⅝
400 Quicksilver M. b.c. 45⅛	200 do.............. 92⅝
200 do.............. 45⅛	500 do.........b10. 93
100 Adams Express.... 95⅛	200 do.............. 92¾
200 do.............. 95	200 do..........c. 92⅝
10 United States Ex. 79	100 do.........b3. 93
10 Am. M. U. Ex..... 69⅛	100 do.........s3. 92⅝
200 Pacific M. S. S. Co. 71⅝	10 C., C., C. & I..... 90
100 do....bet. call. 71⅝	10 N. J. Cen.......b. c. 101
100 do.............. 71⅝	300 Chi. & R. I......b3. 110⅞
100 do.............. 71⅝	100 do....bet. call 110⅞
100 American Coal.... 58	100 Mil. & St. P...b. c. 51⅝
200 N.Y.C. & H. b.c. b3. 102⅝	100 Tol., W. & West.. 73⅝
100 do..............102⅝	300 Del., L. & West... 94⅞
100 do..............102⅝	100 Ohio & M...b.c..s3. 46⅞
600 do..........c. 102⅝	100 do.............. 46⅞
100 do..............102⅝	100 do.........b3. 46⅞
100 do..............102⅝	600 do.............. 46⅞
100 Morris & Essex.... 90	100 do.............. 46⅞
100 do....bet. call. 90	500 do.............. 47

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

100 New Central Coal. 47⅛	300 Erie Railroad...... 60⅝
100 do.........s3. 47⅛	100 do.............. 60⅝
1500 Western Union.. 84⅛	500 do.............. 60⅝
100 do.............. 84⅛	300 do.............. 60⅝
100 do.........b3. 84⅛	300 do.............. 60⅞
100 do.............. 84⅛	900 do.............. 61
100 do.............. 84⅛	200 do.............. 61⅛
200 do.............. 84⅛	100 do.............. 61⅛
200 do.............. 84⅛	100 do.........s3. 61⅛
100 Quicksilver....... 45⅛	100 do.........b3. 61⅛
1200 Pacific Mail...... 71⅝	600 do.............. 61⅛
100 do.............. 71⅝	300 do.............. 61⅛
100 do.............. 71⅝	300 do.............. 61⅛
100 do.............. 71⅝	2100 do.............. 61⅛
100 do.............. 71⅝	700 do.........b3. 61⅛
100 Lake Shore......... 92⅝	1900 do.............. 61⅛
400 do.............. 92⅝	1100 do.............. 61⅛
700 do.........s3. 92⅝	500 do.........b30. 62
100 do.............. 92⅞	100 St. Paul.........b3. 51⅝
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...102⅝	100 do.............. 51⅝
100 do.........s3. 102⅝	100 St. Paul Pref..... 77⅛
100 do..............102⅝	100 Union Pacific..b3. 35⅛
100 do.........b3. 102⅝	400 do.............. 35⅛
700 do..............102⅝	200 do.............. 35⅛
100 do..............102⅝	2000 do.............. 35⅛
1200 do..............102⅝	600 do.............. 35⅛
100 do.........b5. 102⅝	300 do.............. 35⅛
1000 do..............102⅝	100 North-western Pf. 88
100 do..............102⅝	100 New Jersey Cent. 100⅞
100 Bost., H. & Erie.. 8⅝	100 Tol. & Wab......... 73⅝
500 Ohio & Miss....... 47	100 Rock Island.......110⅞
100 do.........b30. 47	100 do..............110⅞
200 do.............. 46⅞	100 do..............110⅞
200 do.........s3. 46⅞	800 do..............111
200 do.............. 46⅞	100 do.........s3. 111
100 do.............. 46⅞	100 do..............111⅛
300 Han. & St. Jo.... 46⅜	100 do..............111⅛
700 C., C. & I. C..... 38⅞	1200 do..............111⅛
	100 Del., Lack. & W.. 94⅞

TUESDAY, Jan. 14—P. M.

The sales of Gold are barely steady at 112⅞@112⅞ ₽ cent., and Bills on London are 109⅜@109⅝ ₽ cent., with a disposition, on the part of some of the Bankers, to press sales for the Steamer of Wednesday. The market is affected by the better supply of Cotton Bills from the South.

We believe we may safely report continued improvement in the direction of ease, if not lower rates, in the Money market. The signs are quite numerous today that the balances on the Street for temporary employment at 6@7 ₽ cent., (with exceptions at 5@6 ₽ cent.,) are on the increase. At the close of Bank loans today some of the Stock Brokers borrowed at 5 ₽ cent. or else loaned their Stocks at this rate of interest on the Money advanced upon them.

There is a strong, rather than buoyant, speculation on the Stock Exchange, with a large business done at the early Board, at full prices in most of the Railroads, and Western Telegraph, and Pacific Mail. Part of the advance was lost later in the day, but the prevailing feeling appeared to be one of confidence in the upward movement, led by New-York Central and Western Telegraph. Erie Stock was decidedly higher after the explanation of the cause of decline (the new loan) on Monday.

The business in the Public Funds was rather tame, without much alteration in prices, either way, from yesterday. In Railroad Mortgages the principal business at the Board was in Union Pacifics, the first Mortgage being in demand at the recent decline to 85@85⅛ ₽ cent.

After the Second Board there was some excitement on the upward turn in Erie Stock. The price had already reached 61 ₽ cent., as against 58⅞@59 ₽ cent. yesterday and an additional advance on large transactions was made after 3 o'clock. The remainder of the speculation was also pretty strong, the marked ease in Money today having imparted actual buoyancy to many of the favorite Stocks on the active list. The party in Western Telegraph are especially confident, while fighting, as they believe, the President and leading Directors of the concern. The Commodore's friends are credited with furnishing the means to buy the present outstanding Stock for control next Summer, and the intimation is that if the inside people dare attempt to resell the $11,000,000 of Stock which they have been taking in by way of reducing the $40,000,000 of Capital below $30,000,000, by the application of the net earnings of the Company, for several years past, they will be met with a round offer to take the whole, at 80 ₽ cent. or over, provided authority is shown for the operation. We have no reason to believe, however, that the Clark-Orton Administration simply because they are threatened with loss of control, would seek a pretext for the resale of this Stock. The debt of the Company, and that not matured, is inconsiderable.

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday night. The speculation was, for the most part, strong. Gold weaker.

Closing Quotations—JAN. 14.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	112⅛	112⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	114⅛	115
American Gold	112⅛	112
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	102⅝	102⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅞	111⅛
North-west Common	81	81
Pacific Mail	71⅛	71⅛
St. Paul Preferred	77	77⅛
St. Paul Common	51⅛	52⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅞	46⅞
Western Union Telegraph	84⅛	84⅛
Erie	58⅞	61⅛
Union Pacific	34⅛	35⅛
Lake Shore	92⅞	92⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	38⅞	38⅞
Toledo and Wabash	73⅛	73⅛
North-west Preferred	87	87⅛
Hannibal and St. Joseph	46⅛	46⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873.

Gold receipts	$691,317 76
Gold payments	1,396,321 69
Gold balance	36,625,651 52
Currency receipts	366,960 86
Currency payments	469,373 92
Currency balance	20,571,360 65
Customs	470,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₽ cent. reg., '81....115⅝	5-20 coup., n. 1., '65....113⅝
6 ₽ cent. coup., '81....116	5-20 reg., '67....114⅝
5-20 reg., '62....113⅝	5-20 coup., '67....115
5-20 coup. '62....113⅝	5-20 reg., '68....114⅝
5-20 reg., '64....113⅝	5-20 coup., '68....115
5-20 coup., '64....113⅝	10-40 reg....111⅝
5-20 reg., '65....113⅝	10-40 coup....111⅝
5-20 coup., '65....114⅝	5s coup., '81....112⅝
5-20 reg., n. 1., '65....113⅝	6s currency....113⅝

The Ten Million new Erie Loan resolved upon today we understand to be in plain 7 ₽ cent. (Gold) Debentures, without mortgage lien upon the Road, already sufficiently encumbered, but convertible into the Common Stock of the Company at the option of the Bondholder, dollar for dollar. The contingency of such conversion is of course remote, while the Stock is below par in the market, while the 7 ₽ cent. obligation, in Gold, with Gold Interest Half-Yearly, of a concern of such magnitude, ought to be a fair investment at or very near the par value. The Interest charges upon the traffic and credit of the Road, standing before or in preference to the Interest upon the proposed new Bonds, are 7 ₽ cent. on $30,000,000 Mortgages and 7 ₽ cent. on $24,000,000 Leases, capitalized at 7 ₽ cent. Behind the new Bonds will stand $78,000,000 Common and $8,500,000 Preferred Stock.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Stocks at the Exchange Board today:

New-York....127½	Irving....122
Merchants'....114	Nassau....100
Union....134	Continental....80
America....147	St. Nicholas....114
City....250	Marine....165
Phenix....100	Commonwealth....83
Gallatin National....121	Importers' & Traders'170
Merchants' Exchange 85	Manf'rs & Merchants' 98
State of New York....108	N. Y. Nat. Ex....97
Commerce....112½	Central National....90¼
Mercantile....132	Fourth National....110
American Exchange..110¼	Gold Exchange....x110
Bank of the Republic.113	Bk'rs & Bk'rs Ass....80
Bank of N. America..102	German American....104½
Hanover....95	

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board today for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old....80	Ohio 6s, '81....100
Virginia 6s, old....45	Ohio 6s, '86....102
Va. 6s, Con. Bonds....55½	Kentucky 6s....95
Va. 6s, Def. Bonds....15½	Illinois Coup. 6s, '77..95
North C. 6s, N. C. R. C. 56	Illinois Coup. 6s, '79..95
North Carolina 6s, n..18	Michigan 6s, '73....99
South Carolina 6s....40	Michigan 6s, '78....95
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July..22	Michigan 6s, '83....95
S. C. 6s, April & Oct..22	N. Y. Reg. B. Loan..104
Missouri 6s....92½	N. Y. 6s C. L., '73....103
Mo. H. & St. Jo. iss..89½	N. Y. 6s C. L., '74....106
Mo. Asylum Bonds....91	N. Y. 6s C. L., '76....106
Louisiana 6s....50	N. Y. 6s C. L., '77....106
Connecticut 6s....100	N. Y. 6s C. L., '78....106
Rhode Island 6s....100½	N. Y. 6s C. L., gold, '87.114
Alabama 8s....88	N. Y. 5s C. L., '74....103
Texas 10s, '76....73	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 14.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked
City 6s, old	96	..
City 6s, new	100⅝	100¾
Camden and Amboy	122⅞	123
Pennsylvania Central	56⅞	57
Reading	113½	113¾
Lehigh Valley	59	59½
Catawissa Preferred	44	44¾
Philadelphia and Erie	27¾	28
Northern Central	38	..
Lehigh Navigation	38⅝	38¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	92¼	92½

It seems to be concluded that the New-York Central Company will issue one-fourth or $10,000,000 of the great Mortgage Loan of $40,000,000, in the Sterling form, £2,000,000, interest payable in London, at 6 ₽ cent., Gold, in place of 7 ₽ cent. Currency interest. Offers are said to have been made to Mr. Vanderbilt, by some of his own wealthy Directors, for large sums of the Dollar 7 ₽ cent. Bonds at 103½ ₽ cent. Of the general Mortgage, a sum equal to about $15,000,000 is reserved for refunding the present indebtedness of the Company as it matures, or sooner by mutual consent or arrangement. If, as currently rumored, the Road really earned net in the late Fiscal Year ending 30th September, 1872, equal to about twelve ₽ cent. on the capital of $90,000,000, while paying eight ₽ cent. to the Stockholders, and applying the remainder to the improvements of the line, it seems not improbable that the present advance in the Stock, under Mr. Vanderbilt's inspiration or encouragement, is founded upon the calculation of increased Dividends hereafter, or else an extra Scrip Dividend to represent new construction and equipment, and the substitution of steel for iron rails paid for out of the net earnings of the last few years.

The large receipts and increased crop estimates of Cotton noticed yesterday have affected the Liverpool market to a partial extent today. In regard to increased crop estimates, we remark that they are wholly conjectural beyond the 3,600,000 bales indicated by the reports from the Agricultural Bureau at Washington. Thus far more than half the crop has been received at the ports, showing a gain of less than twenty ₽ cent. on last year's crop, 1,904,000 against 1,626,000 bales. The Bureau reports for the whole yield are something over twenty ₽ cent. The calculations by the bearish element in the trade of 3,800,000 or 4,000,000 bales are based, in good part, upon the heavy receipts at the ports since the New-Year.

To-morrow, Wednesday, at 12½ P. M., Messrs. Muller, Wilkins & Co., Auctioneers, will sell at their Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, $28,000 of the Winona and St. Peter's Mortgage 7 ₽ cents., 1887, the Principal and Interest guaranteed by the North-west Company.

The Washington correspondent of one of the morning papers, who speaks of the finances of the North Pacific Road as requiring, or likely to require, Congressional aid, would find it difficult, we imagine, to find the slightest proof of his gratuitous paragraph in any authentic quarter. We know that the finances of the enterprise were never embarrassed, and never further from embarrassment than at the present moment. The work has at no time been pushed beyond the Money resources of the Company, and we feel assured will not be. The representations of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. in our advertising columns are at least entitled to the credit of candor, and as from a responsible source.

We understand there is no foundation for the report current yesterday that the 60,000 shares of new Stock of the Rock Island Road is to be sold at the Exchange Board on Wednesday, (to-morrow.)

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $4,454 423.

The Pacific Insurance Company pays a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Ten ₽ cent.*

The Bank of America pays the Semi-Annual Dividend of *Four ₽ cent.* of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, and of *Five ₽ cent.* of the Bank of Kentucky.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1873.

☞ The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO, the CENTRAL, AND WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable investment securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce; especially as the Government will probably, during the year, pay off, in gold, another large lot of FIVE-TWENTIES, and issue in their place FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, are secured upon a property worth $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price, 86 and accrued interest, are very desirable.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000 they have for a long time ranged in market price near or above par.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by the latter. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each. Their market price today is 89¾ to 90. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ WE HAVE FOR SALE the small amount remaining of the Seven per Cent. Gold First Mortgage Bonds of the CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD, whose net earnings are largely in excess of interest upon its bonded debt. For particulars apply to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

$150,000 ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE, AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY'S SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

Seven per cent. interest, payable January and July. The guarantee of principal and interest by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company indorsed on each bond. For sale by M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 Liberty-st.

☞ THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due Jan. 1, 1873, on the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid on or after that date at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

☞ CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873.

COFFEE—There has been an active inquiry noted for Rio on the basis of the advance quoted in our last, with sales reported here of 4,510 bags by the Bessel, and 4,000 bags by the Favorite; at Baltimore, 2,000 bags by the Lapwing, and at New-Orleans, 4,300 bags by the Hansa, and 3,000 bags by the Tre Lostre, on private terms—quotations ruling decidedly strong. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here were 26,003 bags; sales, 23,324 bags. The stock in first hands at all the distributing ports this morning, as made up by Messrs. William Scott & Sons, was 77,149 bags, including at New-York, 51,667 bags; at New-Orleans, 12,384 bags; Savannah, 2,500 bags; Hampton Roads, 3,200 bags, and Baltimore, 7,398 bags. Other kinds have been in scanty supply and fair request at very firm prices. The jobbing trade is fairly active within the previous range, sellers having any existing advantage as to values.

COTTON—Has been in quite moderate request for early delivery, and quoted off ⅛c. ₽ lb., with sales reported of 2,488 bales, (of which 177 bales were to arrive,) including 2,240 bales to shippers, 243 bales to spinners, and 3 bales to speculators. For forward delivery there has been a fair movement reported, but at a reduction of ⅛c.@¼c. ₽ lb., closing with rather more steadiness. Sales have been made of 13,650 bales, (of which 3,200 bales last evening and 10,450 bales today,) basis Low Middling, with January contracts closing at 19 9-16c.; February, 19⅞c.@19 11-16c.; March, 19 15-16c.; April, 20 5-16c.; May, 20⅝c.@20 11-16c.; June, 21c., and July, 21⅜c. ₽ lb. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported, were as follows: January, 19.70c.; February, 19.79c.; March, 20.04c.; April, 20.41c.; May, 20.78c.; June, 21.25c. The receipts at this port today were 5,062 bales, including 468 bales per rail, 1 bale from Washington, 1,518 bales from Savannah, 1,223 bales from Charleston, 1,852 bales from Galveston. The receipts at the shipping ports today were 22,722 bales, and thus far this week, 65,046 bales, against 63,000 bales same time the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 1,927,679 bales, against 1,652,674 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅞	17⅞	18	18⅛
Good Ordinary	18⅞	19	19⅛	19⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	19⅛	19⅝	19⅝	19⅞
Low Middling	19⅞	19⅞	20	20
Middling	20⅛	20⅛	21	21⅛
Good Middling	22⅛	22⅛	22⅞	23

EGGS—The offerings of prime to choice marks have been limited, and, with a fair demand, prices have been very well supported. We quote: State and Jersey fresh stock at 37c.@42c., the latter an extreme rate, in small lots, for extra choice; Western, good to strictly prime fresh, 38c.@38c.; and limed stock within the range of 25c.@30c. ₽ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been comparatively slow since our last. Holders have not been offering stock with much freedom, and have been very firm in their views. The inquiry, however, has been on a restricted scale, as well for shipment as for home use. Sales have been reported of 8,900 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6@$6 50, chiefly at $6 20@$6 50; inferior to very good Extra State, $7 10@$7 50, chiefly at $7 20@$7 45@$7 50; good to extra choice do., $7 50@$8; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $7 10@$7 45; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 20@$7 55, ₽ bbl., and trade and family extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been quoted steady, on, however, a very moderate inquiry, wholly in a jobbing way. Sales have been reported of 550 bbls., in lots, at from $6 15@$8 15 for very inferior to very choice shipping; $8 85@$12 50 for fair ordinary to very choice Family Extras, ₽ bbl....California and Oregon Flour has been in demand and strong in price at from $9 50@$10 ₽ bbl. Sales, 245 bbls., part to arrive. ....Rye Flour has been moderately sought after at $4 75@$6 50 for inferior to fancy, ₽ bbl. Sales, 240 bbls., chiefly at $6@$6 50 ₽ bbl....Corn-meal continues in moderate request, since our last, at $3 25@$3 50 for Yellow Western, $3 30@$3 50 for White do., and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales have been 175 bbls....Bag Meal has been quiet at $1 17@$1 29, and Bolted do. at $1 40@$1 60....Oat-meal at $8 75@$8 ₽ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been in less request within the range of from $3 50@$3 75 for State, and $3 75@$3 90 for Pennsylvania, ₽ 100 lbs., closing weak.

FRUITS—A limited jobbing business has been reported in foreign at about former figures. Sales, 2,000 boxes Layer Raisins at $2; 1,500 boxes loose Muscatel do. at $2 45@$2 50; 150 bbls. Currants at 6⅛c.; 100 cases Figs on private terms; and 50 casks Turkey Prunes, at 7⅛c.@7¾c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in pretty fair request for shipment and milling, chiefly for shipment, and has been quoted rather stronger in price on quite limited offerings, closing buoyantly, though the extreme prices claimed have been against free dealings. Winter Wheat has been dull yet firmly held, on a very scant supply of desirable samples. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 51,000 bushels at $1 65@$1 66 for very good to strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, with $1 66 reported bid for prime do., afloat, while holders have been asking 1c.@2c. ₽ bushel more; $1 59 for fair ordinary No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 50@$1 56 for No. 3 Spring, in lots; $1 40@$1 50 for rejected and inferior Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 48, in store; $1 65 for very choice Iowa Spring, from cars; $1 70@$1 85 for very inferior to prime Red Western; $1 90@$1 95 for Amber do., in store and afloat....Corn has been offered more freely, and quoted a trifle weaker in price, on a moderate call for supplies, chiefly for old Mixed Western, from store, for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 71,000 bushels at 63⅛c.@64c. for poor to choice old Mixed Western, in store; 65⅛c.@66⅛c. for old do., afloat, in lots; 65⅛c.@66⅛c. for new Mixed Western, from cars; and 66⅛c.@67⅛c. for Yellow Western....Rye has been quiet, but steady, with sales reported of only 1,200 bushels State at 93c., and 1,000 bushels Jersey and Pennsylvania at 90c. ₽ bushel....There has been a much more active inquiry noted for Barley at firm prices for really desirable samples, and sales have been reported of 55,000 bushels Canada West on the basis of $1 16@$1 17, and 9,500 bushels Western at $1 ₽ bushel....Of Barley Malt, 4,000 bushels two-rowed State sold at $1, and a small lot of Western at $1 20 ₽ bushel; market steady.....New Oats have been quoted firm, though not active; offerings limited. Sales 44,000 bushels, at 49c.@52c. for ordinary to choice Mixed Western, the latter rate for choice Iowa; 46⅛c.@49c. for Black do., and 52c.@54c. for White do....Old Oats quiet and nominally unchanged....Feed in moderate jobbing demand within the previous range.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Steady, but not generally active; 600 rolls Domestic Cloth sold at Boston at 12⅛c., cash.

HEMP—Manila is quiet but steady. Jute dull at former rates. Of Jute Butts, 1,200 bales sold at 2c.@2⅛c., currency, part to arrive.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been quoted rather firmer on, however, a less active inquiry; sales, 300,000 lbs., at 34½c. cash, and 35c. for forward delivery; and 100 tons English, part to arrive, at 30⅛c.@31c....Iron has been generally quiet; Scotch Pig held above the views of buyers. Very extensive contracts for American Iron, for forward delivery, were rumored as having been made, but the rumors were wholly unconfirmed....Lead and Zinc dull at old figures.....Spelter quoted at 7c., gold, for foreign, but inactive. Pig-tin has been in light demand, with Straits quoted at 31⅛c.@31⅛c., gold, and English at 31c., gold....Of Tin Plates, sales were made of 1,000 boxes Charcoal, at $11 for assorted; 500 boxes Coke at $9 87⅛, gold, ₽ box; market steady.

MOLASSES—The feature of the market today was the unusual activity in New-Orleans stock, prices of the better qualities of which were quoted firmer; sales, 950 bbls., in lots, at 65c.@71c.; and by auction, 650 bbls., at 64c.@72c. ₽ gallon. Foreign was dull within the previous nominal range as to prices, with few really desirable lots offering.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been held above the views of buyers, especially for shipment, and though the demand has been fair, transactions have been on a restricted scale, checked, also, in part, by the scarcity of freight room. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,030 bbls. Strained, at $3 85; 100 bbls. good Strained, at $3 90; 100 bbls. Low No. 2, at $4, and 350 bbls. No. 1 and Pale, at $4 25@$5, ₽ 280 lbs....Tar has been in quite moderate demand, and with comparatively free offerings, prices have been quoted rather weak; 600 bbls. Washington sold part at $3 25@$3 37⅛ ₽ gallon....Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of 120 bbls., in lots, at 61⅛c.; and 50 bbls., in whisky pks., at 61⅛c.; market ruling quiet, with merchantable lots at 61⅛c. ₽ gallon.

OILS—Crude Sperm has been in moderate request for manufacturing purposes, at about steady rates; sales, 1,029 bbls. sold at New-Bedford at $1 50@$1 52⅛ ₽ gallon. Crude Whale inactive and somewhat irregular; 300 bbls. Brown sold at New-Bedford for manufacturing, on private terms. Manufactured Whale and Sperm quiet at former quotations. Linseed-oil has been quoted firmer at 93c., in casks, on a better inquiry and lighter offering. Most other kinds in light demand.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, very dull, though available at 9⅛c. ₽ gallon....Refined has been in some request at 23c., but held at 23⅛c.@23⅛c. ₽ gallon; no transactions....Refined, in cases, quoted at 28c.@29c.; and Naphtha nominally at 16c....Creek quotations, $2 25@$2 30 on the Upper and Lower Roads, and $2 45@$2 55 at Oil City.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unusually dull in the local market, with quotations for full lots wholly nominal; 126 bbls. New Mess were placed in a jobbing way, at $13 75@$13 87⅛, and small lots of Old Mess at $13 50....For forward delivery at Chicago, sales were reported of 500 bbls. New Mess, March option, at $11 87⅛, and 250 bbls. do., April, at $12 10 ₽ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been slow of sale and quoted a shade lower, with Western at from 5⅛c.@5¾c., and City at 5⅛c.@6⅛c. ₽ lb....Cut-meats have been quoted steadier on a moderately active demand. Sales have been reported of 130 boxes Bellies, part 14 lbs., at 7⅛c.; 10 boxes do., 12⅛ lbs., at 8c.; 18,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, at 7⅛c.@7⅛c.; 200 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders, 14 lbs., at 5c.; 2,100 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 9c.@10c.; 1,700 Smoked Hams, at 11c.@12c.; 850 Smoked Shoulders, in bulk, part at 6⅛c., and 1,100 fresh Hams, in bulk, at 8⅛c.@8⅛c....Bacon has been in better supply and quoted less firm, on a moderate call for stock. Sales have been reported of 350 boxes Long Clear, in lots, at 6⅞c.@7c., closing at 6⅞c.; 150 boxes Short Clear, at 7⅛c.@7 7-16c.; 500 boxes Long and Short Clear, all February, and 400 boxes do. and do., first half of February, at 7⅛c. And for Chicago delivery, 500 boxes Short Clear, February option, at 6⅛c.; 500 boxes do., February and March, reported at 6c., and 500 boxes Long Clear, February, at 5⅞c. And for Western delivery, 1,000 boxes Long Clear, February and March, reported at 5⅛c....Lard has been again quoted lower, and offered freely, on a rather less active inquiry, though the market for forward deliveries closes with more steadiness. Sales have been reported of 550 tcs. new Western Steam, early deliveries, at 8c.; 50 tcs. do., from dock, at 7⅞c.; 50 tcs. choice Western Kettle at 8⅛c.; 1,000 tcs. Western Steam, to arrive, on private terms; 200 firkins City Kettle at 8⅛c.; 50 tcs. do. at 7⅞c. And forward deliveries, 250 tcs. Western Steam, January option, at 8c.; 1,000 tcs. do., February, at 8 3-16c.@8 1-16c., closing at the latter rate asked; 1,250 tcs. do., to arrive in February, part at 8⅛c.; 500 tcs. do., March, at 8 5-16c.; 3,250 tcs. do., April, at 8⅛c.@8⅛c.; closing at 8 7-16c.; 100 tcs. City, February, at 8c.; 500 tcs. Refined, January, at 8⅛c., with the best City quoted at 8⅛c.@8⅞c. for January and February options; 100 tcs. Refined, April, at 8⅛c. And for Chicago delivery, 200 tcs. Western Steam, prompt, at $7 10, and 500 tcs. do., March at $7 37⅛....Beef products have been quite moderately dealt in, in a jobbing way, on the basis of former figures. Sales, 100 bbls....Beef Hams inactive at $30@$32 ₽ bbl....Butter and Cheese quite firm, and in request, at former full rates.

RICE—Has been more active, and Carolina much firmer. We quote Carolina at $8@$9, the latter rate for choice; Patna, $7 25@$7 75; Rangoon, $6 75@—, ₽ 100 lbs. Sales 225 tcs. Carolina and 450 bags East India, within the range.

SEEDS—Of Clover, 1,350 bags, good to prime, sold at 9⅛c.@9⅛c. ₽ lb., showing steadiness. Market otherwise dull. Quotations as before.

SUGARS—A comparatively moderate movement has been noted in Raw, mostly on refining account, at essentially unchanged prices. Sales, 1,272 boxes Clayed Havana, about No. 11, at 9⅛c.; 1,343 boxes Derosne, also about No. 11, at 10 5-16c., and 5,500 bags Pernambuco, Nos. 8 and 10, at 8⅛c. ₽ lb. Refined in request and steady. Quotations as in our last.

TALLOW—Has been in demand, and firm in price; sales, 91,000 lbs. fair to prime at 8⅛c.@8⅛c. ₽ lb. Of Stearine, 100 tcs. sold at 8⅛c. ₽ lb.

TEAS—There has been more call for stock, and prices have been quoted somewhat firmer within the previous range. Sales, 3,500 half-chests Green, 3,750 half-chests Japan, and 3,300 half-chests Oolong on private terms. And, by auction, 400 pks. Black and Green at 25c.@60⅛c., the inside price for damaged.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been steady and in fair request; sales 200 hhds. at 10c.@15c. ₽ lb. Seed Leaf has been quiet at former rates. Sales, 100 cases 1870, Sundries, 10c.@15c.; 100 cases 1871 Connecticut, 50c.@65c.; 50 cases 1871 Wisconsin, 9c.@10c.; 19 cases 1871 New-York, 9c. Of Spanish, 200 bales Havana sold at $1@$1 05. Manufactured quoted as before on a restricted movement.

WHISKY—Has been offered with more freedom at a shade easier prices, closing heavily on a restricted trade. Sales 300 bbls. at 94⅛c., and 50 bbls. at 94c., closing at the latter rate asked.

FREIGHTS—There has been a more active business noted in the way of berth Freights, chiefly in the line of Grain, Flour, and Oil-cake engagements, by sail, for London, at less firmer rates, and of Provisions for Continental ports at about former figures. Steam room for British ports has been comparatively scarce, and very full rates have been insisted on, checking negotiations. The chartering movement was on a very moderate scale, owing in good part to the scarcity of vessels suitable for the Petroleum, Naval Store, and Grain trades. Rates were quoted firm....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last, included, by sail, 16,000 bushels Corn at 7d. ₽ bushel; and 114 boxes Bacon at 35s. ₽ ton, an extreme rate; and by steam, 950 boxes Bacon at 50s. ₽ ton. Also two ships, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ⅜d. ₽ lb....For London, by sail, 10,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₽ bbl.; 40,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 8d.; 8,000 bushels Grain, from store, at 8½d. for Corn, or 9d. for Wheat, ₽ bushel; 4,000 bbls. Oil-cake at 2s. 6d. ₽ bbl.; 1,200 tons do., in bags, at 24s. ₽ ton; 50 tons Maple at 40s., and 200 tons Walnut on private terms....For Bristol, by sail, 200 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ₽ bbl.; 50 boxes Bacon at 40s. ₽ ton....For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a British bark, 248 tons, with Oil-cake, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian brig, 286 tons, with about 1,900 quarters Grain, reported from Baltimore, (a recharter) at 7s. 6d., or, if direct, at 7s. 3d.; a Swedish brig, 228 tons, with about 1,500 quarters do., from do., reported on the same terms; an Italian bark, 387 tons, hence, with about 2,300 quarters do., (a recharter,) same rates; and a bark, about 310 tons, (now at a Cuban port,) with Naval Stores, from Wilmington, reported at 5s. 6d for Resin and 7s. 6d for Spirits Turpentine, privileges extending to the Continent....For Bremen, by sail, 240 boxes Bacon at 42s. 6d. ₽ ton. ....For Hamburg, by sail, 50 hhds. Tallow at 45s. ₽ ton, and 150 bales Sarsaparilla at 1⅛c. ₽ lb.... For Revel, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans at ⅜d. ₽ lb....For Rotterdam, by sail, 200 tcs. Lard at 45s. ₽ ton; 265 bbls. Resin at 3s. ₽ 280 lbs.; and, by steam, 25 tcs. and 25 bbls. Beef at 9s. and 6s.; and 50 pks. Lard at 55s....For Havre, part of a cargo of Cotton, from New-Orleans, at 1⅛c. ₽ lb....For Stettin, by sail, 1,850 tcs. Lard, 200 hhds. Tallow, and 300 boxes Bacon, on private terms; also, a Russian bark, 659 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. ....For the River Platte, a British bark, 593 tons, with Lumber, from Savannah, (chartered anew) at $15 and primage....For Boston, an American bark, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ⅜c. ₽ lb. ....For New-York, an American bark, 434 tons, with Sugar, in boxes, from Havana, at $1; a British schooner, 146 tons, with Sugar, from do., at $1,300; and three American brigs, 350, 329, and 302 tons, with Sugar, from Matanzas, on the basis of $6.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 14—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for money, and 92⅛@92⅛ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 89⅛; new 5s, 90⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 48.

1½ P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 47⅛.

5 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is ⅛ ₽ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £35,000. Consols closed at 92⅛@92⅛ for money, and 92⅛@92⅛ for the account. American Securities unchanged. Erie Railway Shares, 48⅛.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 14—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 96⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Rentes opened at 54f. 15c., and closed at 54f. 27c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet. Middling Uplands, 10⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier. Middling Uplands, 10d @10⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d.@10⅛d. The sales of the day are now estimated at only 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, December and January, at 9⅛d.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat, 12s. 3d.@12s. 5d. ₽ cental for average California White; 12s. 9d.@13s. for Club do.; and 11s. 4d.@12s. 3d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 28s. 3d. ₽ quarter. Flour, 29s. 6d. ₽ bbl for Western. Peas, 38s. ₽ quarter for Canadian. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 41,000 quarters, including 39,000 quarters American. Provisions—Beef, 95s. ₽ tierce for new Mess.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Of the sales 4,000 bales were American. The market for Yarns and Fabrics, at Manchester, is dull, with a downward tendency. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn at this port for the past three days have been 20,000 quarters, including 11,000 quarters American.

LONDON, Jan. 14—5 P. M.—Refined Petroleum firmer at 21⅛d.@22d. ₽ gallon. Tallow, 44s. 6d. ₽ cwt.

Havana Weekly Market.

HAVANA, Jan. 11, via KEY WEST.—Sugar steady and in moderate demand; quotations nominal; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 11⅛@11⅛ reals ₽ arrobe; Molasses Sugar, 8@8⅛ reals for Nos. 8 to 10. Molasses in fair demand. Sugar at Havana and Matanzas—stock in warehouse, 40,500 boxes and 4,500 hhds. Receipts of the week, 11,000 boxes and 3,200 hhds. Exported during the week, 6,200 boxes and 5,000 hhds., including 5,100 boxes and 4,700 hhds. to the United States. Bacon quiet and steady. Butter active; superior American, $29@$30 ₽ quintal; Goshen, $33@$35. Flour quiet at $15 50@$17 50 ₽ bbl. Hams weak; American Sugar-cured, $24@$25 ₽ quintal. Lard, in tins, easier but not quotably lower. Potatoes weak at $5 75 ₽ bbl. Tallow active at $14 50 ₽ quintal. Wax quiet; Yellow, $10 50@$11 ₽ arrobe; White, $17. Honey quiet and firm at 6@6⅛ reals ₽ gallon. Onions active at $3 50 ₽ bbl. Coal-oil, in tins, firmer at 5⅛@5⅛ reals ₽ gallon. Naval Stores steady. Tobacco—The rains have benefited the growing crop. Lumber weak; White Pine, $37 50@$40; Pitch Pine, $37 50@$40 ₽ M. Empty Hogsheads in fair demand at $3 75@$3 87⅛. Shooks—Box firmer but not quotably higher. Hoops active; Long shaved, $92@$100 ₽ M. Freights quiet; ₽ box of Sugar loading at Havana, $1 25; ₽ hhd. of Sugar do., $4 75@$5; ₽ hhd. of Molasses do., $2 50@$3; ₽ hhd. of Sugar from ports on the north coast of the United States, $5@$5 75; ₽ hhd. of Molasses do., $3 25@$3 50. Exchange firm.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1873.

MESSRS. ROBERTS BROS.

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On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15,

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Where it should be and what to put in it. Containing hints for the selection of a home, its furniture and internal arrangements, with carefully-prepared price lists of nearly everything needed by a housekeeper, and numerous valuable suggestions for saving money and gaining comfort. By FRANK R. STOCKTON, of *Hearth and Home.* 12mo, cloth, 75 cents.

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AGENTS WANTED.—ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT men and women are wanted to canvass for THE INDEPENDENT. Great inducements are offered. Two beautiful chromos, "Good Night Frolic" and "So Tired," are given to every new subscriber. Good agents are making from $10 to $20 per day. This is a first-rate opportunity to make good wages. Apply to HENRY C. BOWEN, No. 3 Park-place, New-York.

WANTED—A CHAMBER-MAID AND waitress. A lady living a few miles from the City, whose family consists of three persons, desires the services of a Protestant, thoroughly acquainted with her duties. Her character for good conduct and efficiency will be closely inquired into. Wages, $14. Apply to Mrs. SAUNDERS, No. 49 3d-av.

WANTED—A SMALL CHRISTIAN FAMILY to work a gentleman's farm, or occupy and board a man in Winter; none but pleasant, reliable parties need apply. Address, with particulars and references, FARMER, Box No. 190 *Times* Office, New-York City.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH HOUSE, A SMART, active boy, about sixteen years of age; must reside with his parents; salary, first year, $100. Address, in writing of applicant, Box No. 2,146 Post-office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROFESSED woman cook, with undoubted references, in a first-class boarding-house. Call in the morning at No. 204 Columbia Heights, near Wall-street Ferry.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CHARGE of an infant or young children; City references required. Apply at No. 29 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A TIDY, RESPECTABLE nurse who can do plain sewing. Apply at No. 44 West 17th-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR, baster, and finishers. Apply at No. 135 Chatham-st., top floor.

WANTED—AT NO. 121 FIRST-PLACE, Brooklyn, a respectable Protestant girl as cook; good wages. References required.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-av, near 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, superior servants of all nations, viz.: ladies' maids, cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, general work, &c.; also, waiters.

ATTENTION, LADIES.—FIRST-CLASS help can be immediately procured by calling at or sending to WALKER'S Employment Agency, No. 138 6th-av., (over drug-store.)

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEAMstress, or family cook.—By a neat, tidy, American Protestant girl; can fulfill either situation to the satisfaction of her employer; will take a good home at very moderate wages; will give best reference from last employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING, ASsist with Children and Sewing, or would take the Work of a Small Family.—By a young English Protestant girl, pleasant disposition and manner; neat, tidy, and competent to discharge the duties of either situation; City testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS. —Willing to fill up her leisure time at any other work required; good City references; ladies can be seen. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

CHAMBER-MAID—COOK.—BY TWO Swedish sisters, one as chamber-maid, and the other as cook, in the same house. Call at No. 123 East 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

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CLEARING-OUT SALE.

Our CLEARING-OUT SALE will be continued UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, to close out our WINTER GOODS and make room for our Spring stock. The UNPARALLELED REDUCTIONS ALREADY ANNOUNCED will be MAINTAINED until the ENTIRE ASSORTMENT is disposed of.

SUITS and COSTUMES.—The Suits in Silks, Alpacas, Velours, Poplins, and other WINTER GOODS, at the IMMENSE REDUCTIONS MADE, are meeting with a HEAVY SALE, and will soon be CLOSED OUT. They are selling at little above the ACTUAL COST of MAKING and TRIMMING. Also, a few IMPORTED POLONAISES at a great sacrifice. The REDUCTIONS BEING GENERAL, we are offering LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS, wide width, all PURE SILK, at $9. Also, Silks, Dress Goods, Boys' Suits, Cloaks, Shawls, Furs, &c., &c.

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FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID AND TO ASSIST WITH fine Washing and Ironing.—By a competent person who fully understands her duties and can produce the highest City reference from first-class families whom she has served for many years. Address Chamber-maid, No. 227 West 18th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young girl, as chamber-maid in a private family; would do plain sewing or assist with the washing if required; first-class City reference. Call at No. 247 West 16th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WASHING. or Chamber-maid and Waiting.—By an American woman; has filled the situation as laundress a long time; is honest, temperate, trustworthy, and settled in habits; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACtive young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and washing; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chamber-maid and laundress; best City reference from last place. Call two days at No. 28 West 13th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO UNderstands her duties in every respect; is a first-class soup, pastry, bread, and biscuit maker and baker; has no objections to a good home in the country at moderate wages; will give very best references from former employers. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a neat, tidy, sober young woman, who is competent in every respect; prefers a good home in a quiet family, at moderate wages; is very kind and affectionate to children; has excellent recommendations from last employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is capable of doing any kind of nice cooking desired in a gentleman's family; will go to country; best City references. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

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COOK.—NO WASHING; UNDERSTANDS her business perfectly, except boning, clear soups, creams, jellies, meat and game, puff pastry, &c.; good bread and biscuit baker; City references. Apply at Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; can do all kinds of nice plain cooking, soups, jellies, ice-cream, meats, game, &c.; is a good baker; will do coarse washing; City or country; good City reference. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

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COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMan, who is an excellent cook; can do all kinds of nice cooking; is also very neat and tidy; willing to assist in coarse washing. Call at No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT, WHO speaks English; a good plain cook, willing to help in the washing; a good bread, biscuit, and pie baker; City references. Apply at Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT cook, washer, and ironer, in City or country; would have no objection to do house-work. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, as a first-class cook; understands French and American cooking. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 210 West 14th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; first-class City reference. Call at No. 212 West 19th-st., in the store.

COOK.—BY A CANADIAN WOMAN, AS first-class cook; City or country; excellent reference. Call at No. 237 West 27th-st., two flights up, back room.

COOK.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, who is an excellent cook and willing to assist in the washing; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS GOOD cook; excellent baker; will assist with washing and ironing; good City references. Apply at No. 413 East 18th-st., late employer's.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH MAN cook in a private family; expert pastry cook; understands jellies, creams, ices, &c. Address F. C., No. 54½ West 32d-st., *Times* Up-town Office.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS first-class cook; eight years' excellent reference. Apply at No. 367 West 35th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT dress-maker solicits ladies' and children's suits to make; all work done in the latest and most fashionable style; excellent references as to capability. Call at No. 8 Grove-st., near Hudson.

DRESS-MAKER.—A DRESS-MAKER, who is a first-class cutter and fitter, will go by the day in families. Address for three days Dress-maker, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

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HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG, NEAT, and tidy German girl, a situation in a small private family; good references; understands her business thoroughly; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD, WELL-recommended German, to do general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A GENTEEL young woman, a competent hair-dresser and thorough seamstress; first-class City reference from present employer. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as lady's maid; understands hair-dressing, or would go out to sew by the day. Address No. 190 7th-av., corner of 21st-st., for one week.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, OR Kitchen-maid.—By a very neat, tidy young woman, who is thoroughly capable of filling either situation to the satisfaction of her employer; desires a good home at moderate wages, and has no objections to an engagement in a respectable boarding-house or hotel; is very well recommended. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting; would go to a boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; does her work in French style; puffs, plaits, French flutes, by hand or machine; understands perfectly mangling, and has good City references. Call or address No. 405 5th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS laundress, with the very best of City references, may be engaged from the Intelligence Office No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs. Her present employer can be seen.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as laundress; can do fine washing, fluting, and polishing; is very neat and industrious; has best of references. Call at No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED laundress; will assist in the chamber-work in a small private family; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 334 East 20th-st.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway.—BRILLIANT display; new arrivals of PARIS and BERLIN styles; Patterns now ready. Patterns fitted to the form; warranted perfect. Cloth Models with each pattern.

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LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., in the store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED laundress, in a private family. City or country. Apply at No 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; understands fluting; good reference. Call at No. 236 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NURSE AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—By a very neat, tidy young girl; is kind and affectionate to children; is a good family seamstress; also an excellent waitress; will give the best recommendations from former employer; will take a place in Jersey or Hudson City. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE.—A COMPETENT INFANT'S nurse, aged thirty, awaits an engagement; very genteel, neat, and trustworthy; takes entire charge, night and day; first-class City references; lady can be seen. Apply at Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

NURSE.—BY A REGULAR INFANT'S nurse, for one or more children; can take care of an infant from birth; has good City reference; present employer can be seen. Call or address No. 405 5th-av.

NURSE, &c.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF finding a good place for a faithful, honest, and trustworthy woman as nurse, or to wait on a lady; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to travel. Call or address 161 West 23d-st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT AS child's nurse; can take charge of baby from birth; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 347 East 17th-st., in the store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as child's nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference. Call or address for two days 121 West 19th-st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT YOUNG FRENCH girl, who speaks English, and is accustomed to take care of children; is very neat and obliging. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS AND THOROUGH DRESS-maker.—By a very superior family sewer; an expert operator on Wheeler & Wilson and other machines; will do chamber-work or take care of children; City references; ladies can be seen. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th-sts., upstairs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY Welsh Protestant girl; can operate on sewing-machines; cut, fit, &c.; has no objection to assist in the care of a child; not as lady's companion, &c.; will give excellent recommendations. Call at No. 133 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS SEAMSTRESS AND assist with children, or chamber-work situation, wanted by a young Swedish girl; three years' testimonials from last place; cut, fit, operate, &c.; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS seamstress in a private family; will assist in taking care of children; good City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th-st., first floor.

WAITRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITress; understands the care of silver and salad-dressings; perfectly neat and obliging; City reference from last place. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

MALES.

BUSINESS.—A COMPETENT BUSINESS man would like employment as agent in some Western or Southern town for a manufacturer, or to conduct a store, or in any position where energy and business intelligence is required; reference or security. Address W. M. S., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS.—BY A YOUNG MAN, TWENTY-one years of age capable and willing to work; has conducted the tobacco business on his own account; small salary expected; no objections to going West or South. Address George Lee, Box 122 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINgle man, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages, also milking and gardening; is a careful driver, sober, and obliging; City or country; eight years' first-class City reference. Address G., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER or Generally Useful Man.—By a trusty, competent man; can milk, take care of and drive horses, do plain gardening and general work about a place; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 133 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARried man, without any incumbrance; has seven years' first-class City reference from last employer. Call on or address J. W., at harness-store, No. 19 West 28th-st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single young man; thoroughly understands his business; is willing to be generally useful; unexceptionable City reference. Address Coachman, No. 15 Beach-st., last employer's.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS first-class coachman in City or country; would be found sober and obliging; willing to make himself useful; would work for moderate wages in a permanent place. Address Thomas, Box 218 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, STEADY, RELiable single young man; is a first-rate driver and excellent groom; has the best reference. Address H. B., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

GENERAL SERVANT.—BY AN INDUStrious boy, (age twenty years,) lately landed; can make himself useful in private family, hotel, or boarding-house; wages not so much as a good home. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—FEB. 1, BY A SCOTCHMAN, thoroughly understanding his business; references first class. Call on or address SEED-STORE, No. 876 Broadway.

NIGHT WATCHMAN.—BY AN INTELLIgent young man, as night watchman in a wholesale store; has been on the police a number of years; can produce the best of City references as to character and ability. Address J. P. D., Box No. 350 *Times* Office.

VALET.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man as valet to a gentleman; has no objection to travel; has got excellent references. Address H. B., Box No. 43 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER, &c.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, aged twenty-six years, who thoroughly understands his business, either as butler, waiter, or valet; is temperate, industrious, and has best City recommendations; will go in City or country. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, AS waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly; will be found willing and obliging; is strictly sober; has first-class City reference. Address K., No. 622 6th-av., basement, between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter, who speaks English perfectly, and is thoroughly efficient in every respect; unexceptionable references, which will bear strict investigation. Address W. X., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—INTELLIGENT, WHO THOROUGHLY performs his duties, in a private house; best reference. Address this week Charles, No. 35 Clinton-st., New-York City.

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THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS.
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Near Beekman-st., NEW-YORK.

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A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 18th-st., near 7th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BROTHER SAM—Mr. E. Sothern, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUND THE CLOCK.—Mrs. John Wood, Mr. John Brougham.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ATHERLEY COURT—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RICHARD III.—Mr. Edwin Booth, Miss Mary Wells.

BOWERY THEATRE.—TWELVE TEMPTATIONS—Mr. J. B. Studley and Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ALHAMBRA—Miss Pauline Markham, Miss Rawlinson, Mr. Neil Warner.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. M. W. Fiske, Mr. Leffingwell, Mlle. Diani.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

The New-York Times.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

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It may be said, without any reservation, that better selections could not have been made for the more important committees of the Senate and the Assembly than those which were yesterday announced by Lieut.-Gov. ROBINSON and Speaker CORNELL. The City of New-York has every reason to be satisfied with the composition of the Committee on Cities in both Houses. Senators WOODIN, WEISMANN, BENEDICT, and TIEMANN, in the Upper House, are well qualified to do justice to the demand for non-partisan reform in this City, even if their conception as to the best modes of carrying it out may be somewhat different. The Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Cities, Mr. PIERSON, of Albany, is conspicuously fitted by a long residence in Brooklyn to judge of the wants of these twin municipalities, while Messrs. PATTERSON, OPDYKE, COCHEU, and HIGGINS are, if new to legislation, at least in more or less pronounced sympathy with the Reform movement both in New-York and Brooklyn. A word of special commendation ought to be bestowed on the admirable selection made for Chairman of the Sub-committee of the Whole. If the appointment of the "grinding committee" at the opening of the session needed any defense, it would be furnished in the fact that Mr. ROSE, of St. Lawrence, is at its head. We shall be greatly surprised if this Committee, under such guidance, does not interpose a very healthy check both to hasty and corrupt legislation.

A really "distinguished arrival" at Washington is that of the Credit Mobilier books. They are, according to their keeper, experienced travelers, having been "pushed around the country" a good deal to escape the clutches of the now dead FISK and the now dethroned BARNARD. We are sorry to say that, like some other travelers, their condition is shabby, and the account they give of themselves and their transactions quite shamefully mixed. As interpreted by Mr. HAM, however, with the aid of Dr. DURANT and Mr. CRANE, Dr. DURANT's Secretary, they do make it tolerably plain that Mr. JAMES BROOKS paid for the one hundred shares of stock his son-in-law held, and did so to evade the law which forbade him as Government Director to own stock in the road. This is a condition of things which naturally irritates Mr. BROOKS, but we do not see that an offer to prove Mr. McCOMB—whose testimony is not needed to establish it—a liar really meets it. On the other hand, Mr. GARFIELD added another to the long list of failures to identify Republican Congressmen with this scandal. So entirely innocent was he that he has never ascertained the correct name of the corporation he was accused of having accepted stock in, as a bribe, to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars. He thought it was the same as poor TRAIN's Credit Foncier.

There is a very notable contrast between the impudent bluster with which TWEED and his *confrères* invited the fullest judicial investigation into their official conduct, and the technical quibbles on which they have, so far, chiefly relied to obstruct the course of that investigation. To the lay mind there could hardly be a more monstrous doctrine than that which DAVID DUDLEY FIELD labored yesterday to establish for the benefit of his client. The sum of his argument was this: TWEED got himself appointed, by illegal means, to an office which he had no legal right to hold, therefore he is entirely unaccountable to anybody for his acts done under cover of that appointment. Suppose there is any validity in such a defense, what will become of the holders of the bonds issued under the law which constituted the Board of Audit? If that Board had never any existence in law, the payments which it authorized must be illegal, and the certificates of indebtedness, from whose proceeds these payments were made, could not constitute a legal claim upon the County of New-York. But these short bonds have since then been transformed into a portion of the permanent debt of the City. Are their equivalents in long bonds equally fictitious in their character, and if so, who are to be sued by the unfortunate bondholders who will naturally desire to be paid somehow? A line of argument which leads to an absurdity like this, was very properly disposed of by Judge DAVIS in a way equally consonant with equity and common sense. The perverted ingenuity of the author of the Code never, perhaps, received a more forcible exemplification than it did yesterday.

Every now and then some creditor of the City applies to the Courts and obtains a judgment for some claim, it may be thirteen or it may be three years old. It ought to be one of the first duties of the Legislature to provide some comprehensive method of disposing of the outstanding indebtedness of the City. The only past-due claims which were provided for last year were those of 1871, and the newspaper claims of that and preceding years. There is no appropriation out of which to pay a debt incurred previous to 1871, and without giving any encouragement to revive the vast amount of fraudulent claims outstanding, there should be some means afforded of sifting any of them that have a basis of legality. The blunder of constituting a Board of Audit composed of City officials should not be repeated. That plan simply resolves itself into overweighting the Controller with a mass of work which ought to have been done by his predecessors, and the conscientious execution of which cannot but interfere with the prompt discharge of his regular duties. A board of business men of high character should be intrusted with full powers in regard to the disposal of old claims not outlawed, and we should hear no more of judgments for fire-works furnished in 1859, or services done in 1870.

A perplexing hiatus will be found in the cable dispatch announcing the constitutional amendments reported by the subcommittee of the Committee of Thirty. The two first points of the decree which is recommended for promulgation by the Assembly show the disposition to compromise with the Executive which was long ago apparent in this Committee. They allow him to address the Assembly after due notice, and gave him a kind of suspensory power over legislation. The really interesting point is in regard to the dissolution of the Assembly, and on this we are simply informed that the following is proposed: "After the dissolution of the present Assembly its powers shall devolve upon two Chambers." But when and how is this dissolution to be effected? Is the second Chamber to be elected directly by the people, or by the provincial councils, or by the members of the first Chamber? On such points we are left in the dark, because it may be the Committee has not yet made up its mind on the subject, or because the news-gatherer did not understand what he was writing about.

The Reissue of Greenbacks.

The Finance Committee of the Senate have submitted an able and elaborate report on the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue, at his discretion, the greenbacks retired by Mr. McCULLOCH. It is totally opposed to Mr. BOUTWELL's claim. The Committee believe that all the clauses which have been pointed out as giving support to Mr. BOUTWELL's view are overruled by the fact that that view is inconsistent with the intent of the act of 1866, and with the circumstances under which it was passed. The Committee say, in brief, that the act of 1866 directed the retiring of the notes in order to fund them, and the assumption of the power of reissue could not consist with the direction contained in the law, that the public debt should not be increased by the process. This view of the case is a strong one, and is cogently presented.

Whether or not it is accepted by all, few, we think, will dispute the soundness of the Committee's opinion that no such power as the Secretary claims should rest on implication. If it is to be given at all, it must be given clearly, and after the most careful consideration, not indirectly and without any consideration at all. Congress must come to the conclusion that the power is a proper one to bestow, that the country needs to have it bestowed somewhere, and that the officer selected is the right one on whom to bestow it. It cannot be claimed for a moment that Congress has ever come to any such conclusion. In point of fact, Congress never came to any conclusion, for the subject has never been fairly before either branch until now.

It may be argued that if there was a doubt as to the construction of the law, the beneficent nature of the Secretary's intentions justified him in taking the benefit of the doubt. But the Committee are evidently of the opinion that beneficent intentions are but the pavement to perdition in finance as in morals, and that "grounds of public policy control the action of legislative, not of executive authorities." "In all questions of construction," say the Committee, "as to the extent of power conferred by law in matters which affect the public credit or public securities, a reasonable doubt as to a grant of power should be held to exclude it."

The gist of the question lies in the following statement:

"The full exercise of such a power would undoubtedly affect the nominal value of all property in the United States to the extent of at least ten per centum, and the real value or burden as between debtor and creditor of at least ten per cent. on all contracts to be performed in future. Such a power, if given, would be by clear and unambiguous language, and should not be inferred by subtle reasoning, or depend upon the pressure of interested parties, or changing views of public policy." It is implied, rather than declared, by the Committee that this enormous power should not be given to any official, either explicitly or by implication. The public is certainly ready to go to that length. No man has ever been intrusted with such absolute control over the fortune and happiness of his fellow-citizens in this country, and none ever ought to be.

The Case of Judge Curtis.

We have no desire to anticipate the verdict which will be rendered by the Senate today in the case of Judge GEORGE M. CURTIS, of the Marine Court of this City. It is necessary, however, to clear away sundry misconceptions which have arisen in regard to the importance of this case. It is perhaps not surprising that the journal which could "afford to dismiss" the case of JAY GOULD has also become suddenly impressed with the propriety of dismissing the case of Judge CURTIS. That blundering sheet is of opinion that "this member of the Judiciary has suffered rather in consequence of his connection with more guilty Judges who have been deposed, than from any positive offense which has been proved against him. His conviction at this time will accomplish nothing!"

Every line of this is conspicuously untrue. If Judge CURTIS should be convicted, it will be chiefly on the following grounds: The prosecution has endeavored to prove that he was a member of a firm who practiced before him while sitting on the bench of his own Court, and that he received part of the fees paid to that firm for such practice. It has been shown with greater or less certainty that the only service rendered by Judge CURTIS to the firm of which he was a member was his service on the bench. As we read the law, this constitutes, on the part of Judge CURTIS, a statutory misdemeanor, on conviction of which he could be imprisoned. The Senate may acquit Judge CURTIS on the ground that the evidence of this offense is insufficient. If it accepts the evidence and still acquits the offender, then it lays down the rule that a Judge may, with impunity, have parties practicing in his own Court, and receive the fees in cases which he in his judicial capacity hears and decides. A rule better calculated to render the fountain of justice unclean, and to degrade the practice of the law, could hardly be imagined. If a decision like this is of no consequence to the cause of judicial purity, we should like to know what is of consequence.

The Senate may possibly be disposed to overlook the real question at issue in the case of Judge CURTIS, in their anxiety to avoid the charge of partisanship. BARNARD, CARDOZO, and McCUNN were Democrats, and were convicted. Judge PRINDLE is a Republican, and was acquitted. Some Senators may urge, "Let us acquit Judge CURTIS because he is a Democrat, and so get a kind of reputation for fair play." We trust no reason so shallow will be allowed to weigh with the Senatorial tribunal. The people of New-York don't care a rush what a man's politics are in a case of this kind. They insist on the accused being fairly tried and fairly judged on the evidence submitted, and on that alone; and whatever be the verdict of the Senate it must be justified by the evidence, or a lasting wrong will be done to the administration of justice in this City, and a lasting stain will rest on the reputation of the Senators who agreed upon that verdict. The Senate has had a very severe task, and its members have so far very nobly performed it. They have given a large amount of time to the cases of the corrupt Judges, and every Senator must have suffered great inconvenience and personal loss from the necessities of these trials. Such facts furnish, however, merely an additional reason for the case of Judge CURTIS being calmly and fairly decided on its merits. The debt of gratitude which the public owes to the State Senate will then be complete, and a great work will have been performed in a way which will leave no possible reservation of praise on the part of those who have a vital interest in seeing it well done.

Gov. Parker's Message.

The message of Gov. PARKER, sent to the Legislature of New-Jersey yesterday, contains some suggestions that deserve careful consideration. In order to put an end to the abuses of special legislation he would have the State Constitution so changed as to forbid the enactment of all laws coming under this head, except in cases wherein the general laws could not be made applicable. Fearful, however, lest such a change from existing methods might be deemed too sweeping, he moderates his recommendation thus: "Haste in legislation could be prevented by a constitutional amendment requiring the preamble of every private or special bill, containing the substance of its important provisions, to be published, and the bill itself filed in the office of the Secretary of State for public information on or before the first day of the session; and providing, further, that if a bill pass without these requirements having been observed, it shall be held void and of no effect by any Court of competent jurisdiction before which its validity shall be questioned, upon certificate of the Secretary of State that the same was not filed as above stated in his office." Gov. PARKER thinks that the effect of an amendment of this nature would be very wholesome, for the reason that the members of the Legislature, before organizing, would have an opportunity to make themselves familiar with the merits of each bill to be acted upon during the session. There is no doubt that a proper compliance with a constitutional requirement of so just a character would be of great benefit to legislators. It would enable them to vote intelligently, and it would also interpose a barrier to the introduction of the particular kind of business from which the lobbyists have drawn their chief profits. The power for special legislation has been exercised in such a corrupt manner in the past, that there is not a tax-payer in the State, free from the influence of railroad and other corporations, who would not be rejoiced to see it restricted to the utmost limit.

The pay of legislators is another subject to which Gov. PARKER calls attention. The present rate of compensation is three dollars per day for forty days, and one dollar and fifty cents per day for the remainder of the session, which, altogether, lasts from twelve to fourteen weeks. It is scarcely necessary to say that the total amount thus received does not more than about half pay the hotel bills of the members; and, as many of them have no other means, it is quite natural to presume that the deficiency, if made up at all, has to be done in a dishonest manner. "Perquisites," in the shape of unnecessary stationery, have heretofore been relied upon to some extent for this purpose. Those who have attempted to describe the causes which have led to the first steps in corruption, attribute much to the influence of this "perquisite" dodge. The consciences of certain members having once been eased by the delusion that if the State does not pay them for their services, they are justified in accepting "outside" offerings. The Constitution, in which provision is made for the compensation of members of the Legislature, went into effect on the 2d of September, 1844. It was adopted by a majority of 16,750 votes—20,276 votes having been cast for and 3,526 against it. No amendments can be made to it without the approval of two successive Legislatures, and subsequently of the whole people by direct vote. First of all, it will be necessary to provide for the holding of a convention, and this is likely to be done early in the session, in spite of the opposition which is sure to come from the railroad men and others, interested in keeping things as they are. A very full report of the State finances appeared in the TIMES a few days since. On this point the message contains nothing new. It refers to the causes for unusual drafts on the Treasury, chief among which are the extension of the State House, and the purchase of a site and erection of a lunatic asylum. Gov. PARKER represents the State to be in a flourishing condition, "having no debt on civil account." He assures us "that it is within the power of the sinking fund, without increase of taxation, to pay the entire war debt in about ten years, and, with the aid of the available securities in the State fund, in less than seven years." The State tax, it appears, is only one mill on the dollar, independent of the two-mill assessment for schools, and nearly one-half of that, the Governor says, is used to reduce the war debt.

The Patient New-Yorker.

When the gifted WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE penned the words, "Patience on a monument," horse railroads were not in use. If he were now alive and residing in this City, he would doubtless substitute for the expression we have quoted some reference, in his own justly admired style, to a New-York street-car passenger hanging on to the rear platform. So forcible an illustration of the idea he wished to convey could not possibly escape the notice of a man possessing his acute powers of observation; and he would most certainly not fail to profit by the opportunity afforded by it.

The interior of one of our street cars, especially when going up-town about sunset, presents a scene of great moral beauty. The quiet, uncomplaining endurance, not merely by weak women or helpless children, nor even merely by poor laboring men, but also by rich and influential citizens, of the impudent imposition practiced by the companies, is a spectacle suggestive of some exceedingly delightful reflections, and one of which, as inhabitants of the Metropolis, we may justly be proud. If, indeed, it were only occasional, there would be less to boast of. But when we reflect that most of those who exhibit this beautiful fortitude and meekness have shown the same traits, in the same way, twelve times a week for perhaps some years past, the thing is certainly wonderful. We sometimes hear about the moral decline of the present day. A sufficient answer to any such croaking would be to point the raven that made it to the interior of one of our horse-cars between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and ask if the community represented by the individuals displaying so noble a fortitude, as they hang from the roof like so many hams in a smoke-house, could possibly be degenerate in any form of moral excellence.

But grand as is this moral spectacle in itself, it is still more so from the circumstance that it is so completely unappreciated by others. Few strangers visiting the City express for it even the faintest admiration. On the contrary, they sometimes even go so far as to speak of it in that flippant and disrespectful manner with which narrow minds often regard an excellence of which they themselves are incapable. Much of this, especially in persons from other cities, is no doubt the result of envy, and still more of it, perhaps, arises from a disposition to misrepresent things in the Metropolis, and get our trade away from us. For this selfish and malignant purpose, no theme could be better chosen than that of the inconveniences of getting from one point of the City to another; and, consequently, the sordid and mercenary minds of those who have this object in view are entirely blind to the moral aspect of the matter. But even this circumstance, unpleasant as in some respects it is, is suggestive of one most pleasing reflection. A virtue which is affected neither by the shafts of ridicule nor by pecuniary loss is, indeed, a virtue. If, in addition to being made fun of for our heroic patience, we also, as a City, lose millions of dollars of business, let us not be discouraged. On the contrary, let us rather petition the companies to take off a few of the already insufficient number of cars, in order to give us a still better opportunity of cultivating so exalted and lovely a moral quality.

We have mentioned the street-cars in connection with the patience of the New-Yorker as one of the ways in which that virtue is exhibited. We hope it will not be inferred that we consider it the only way. We should be deeply grieved if it were imagined that we intended to intimate anything of the kind. The extent and variety of the methods in which the New-Yorker allows himself to be imposed on, is a subject which would fill a large octavo volume. A small portion of the subject, therefore, was, as our readers will at once perceive, all that we could possibly undertake in a single article.

An Advance in Railroad Construction.

If the railway was an improvement upon the old-fashioned stage-coach and heavy wagon, the new departure about to be undertaken by the New-York Central Railroad is almost as marked an advance upon the present system of building American railways. The Central Road proposes to lay, in addition to its present double track, two other tracks. Of these four lines, two will be devoted to passenger-trains, and two to freight-trains. The very great advantages of this plan are easily perceived.

Not only will the carrying capacity of the road be doubled, but the cost of transportation will be diminished. At present, freight-trains, in order to keep out of the way of passenger-trains, are compelled to delay for hours while waiting on side tracks, and to run at a costly rate of speed when they have possession of the road. Where a freight-train which runs, when in motion, at a rate of twenty-five miles an hour now consumes a given time in making the trip from Albany to Buffalo, the same train, when free from the vexatious delays consequent upon keeping out of the way of passenger-trains, will accomplish the same distance in less time and at half the rate of speed. There would thus be an immense saving in the cost of carrying freight, which, added to the increased facilities for its transportation, would in a very brief time repay the cost of laying the proposed extra tracks. When it is also considered that a large proportion of railway accidents are due to the presence of freight and passenger trains on the same track, and that the latter are continually delayed, to the injury and vexation of passengers, by the breaking down of heavy freight-trains, the advantage of the new system to the traveling public need not be urged.

Were the four-track system to be confined exclusively to the New-York Central Railroad, it would still be a public benefit. The results of this action on the part of the Central Road will, however, be wide and permanent. The Erie Railway and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, the two great rivals of the Vanderbilt roads, must ultimately adopt the same plan, or they cannot successfully compete with the latter. The laying of a double track by one of these rival lines obliged the others to follow its example, and a like result must follow the conversion of the New-York Central into a four-track road. The manifest advantages of the change—advantages which can already be mathematically demonstrated, will not be lost upon other American railways. It is safe to predict that within a comparatively brief period, after the four tracks of the New-York Central Road shall have been opened, and the separation of its freight and passenger traffic accomplished, there will not be a railway of importance in the country that will not see the necessity of imitating the example.

The wonder is, not that the separation of freight and passenger business by providing separate tracks for each is now about to be adopted, but that the same system was not adopted long since. The truth is, however, that our whole railway system is crude and suited rather to a wild frontier district than to a thickly-settled and busy community. A future generation will learn with astonishment that railways of immense length and extensive business actually attempted to run freight trains and passenger-expresses on the same rails. Let us hope that they will read, with equal astonishment, of the accidents that are now considered the inevitable accompaniment of railway traveling.

A Penal Code.

A writer in the January number of the *American Law Review* advocates a codification of our penal as well as of our civil statutes, to remove some of the uncertainty which now rests upon the identification and punishment of crime, and so facilitate the administration of justice. He calls attention to the fact that in 1867 the Legislature of this State appointed a commission consisting of WM. CURTIS NOYES, ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, and DAVID DUDLEY FIELD to prepare three codes, one of them to be a penal one. A draft of such a one was presented to the Legislature in 1864, but appears never to have been acted on. Of this commission two of the members are now dead; the third may, perhaps, be content to send his name to posterity loaded only with the responsibility of that code of procedure which has been for a quarter of a century a bone of contention, the despair, or the delight of the New-York Bar. Previous to this, a fact which the *Review* writer omits to mention, a code of criminal procedure had been presented by commissioners appointed in 1847 to the Legislature of 1850, and, like the other, still remains without being acted on.

In 1870 still another commission, consisting originally of Judge PARKER, Judge WATERBURY, and MONTGOMERY H. THROOP, and upon the resignation of the first named of Mr. CHARLES STEBBINS, Jr., was appointed "to revise, simplify, arrange, and consolidate all statutes of the State of New-York, general or permanent in their nature." The wording of the act of appointment appears to have created some uncertainty in the minds of the Commissioners as to whether "codification" was included in the scope of their authority, and a large part of their labor hitherto seems to have been confined to quarreling about what they had to do and how they ought to do it, and in presenting rival expositions of their views to the Legislature. Last year Judge WATERBURY, who formed the dissenting minority, resigned, and, with the appointment of his substitute, the Commission is supposed to be once more in harmonious working order. But from the opinions and intentions expressed in their reports, it is unlikely that they will give us any penal code in the sense suggested by the writer in the *Review*. If such an innovation be desired, it will be necessary, apparently, for the Legislature either to instruct the present Commission explicitly to that effect or to take up the one already in hand from the Commission of 1857.

Upon the question of the desirability of a penal code, at all, which shall supersede the common or "unwritten" law, and bring all crimes within the category of statutory offenses, we do not now propose to express any opinion. We merely desire to call the attention of the Legislature to the matter at a time when revision of our criminal enactments, and the improvement of our judicial machinery for the punishment and prevention of crime, seem an imperative necessity. But it should be remembered that the question is one in which many able and thoughtful lawyers have upheld the affirmative. The Commissioners of 1857, whose legal ability will hardly be questioned, were directed to frame a penal code "which should define all the crimes for which persons can be punished and the punishment for the same," and which, therefore, in their construction, "should dispense with the necessity of any reference to the common law to determine what are the elements which constitute the offense." Such a code they professed to have arranged, and of its desirability they express themselves not at all doubtfully. "As long," says this report, "as the criminality of acts is left to depend upon the uncertain definitions or conflicting authorities of the common law, uncertainty must pervade our criminal jurisprudence. The value of the penal code must ultimately depend, in great measure, upon its containing provisions which embrace every species of act or omission which is the subject of criminal punishment." These are the expressions of men whose practical acquaintance with the subject cannot be gainsaid, and whose opinions are entitled to weight. At any rate, there seems no better time than the present for a final settlement of the problem.

A Possible Joke.

The Scotchman is nothing if not logical. His highest ideal of amusement is an intricate process of ratiocination. The jests which delight other men are meaningless to him—if SYDNEY SMITH is to be believed; but by way of recompense, Nature has so formed him that he is tickled by trigonometry, pleased with the humor of EUCLID, and accepts the Calculus as the best specimen of comic literature. The theatre, the novel, and the other innocent amusements of humanity have no attraction for him. When he desires to divert his mind, and is determines to celebrate a saturnalia of dissipation, he provides himself with a store of serious facts, and in a private orgy of generalization, deduces theories of tremendous importance, until his riotous humor is spent and he returns, clothed and in his right mind, to the routine of his every-day work.

This fondness of the Scotchman for building airy theories upon a basis of substantial facts is curiously illustrated by the new theory of the cure for national drunkenness, recently propounded by a citizen of Edinburgh. This fearless reasoner had observed that in Italy, where wine is extremely cheap, drunkenness is almost unknown; whereas in Scotland, where whisky and gin are comparatively dear, drunkenness is a national reproach. From these incontrovertible premises he proceeded to deduce the cause of drunkenness, which to his mind clearly consisted in the high price of the intoxicating beverage. Proceeding a step further, he reasoned that the cure must be found in cheapening the means of drunkenness. Whereupon, with the fearless confidence in logic characteristic of his race, he proposed that whisky and gin should be sold throughout Scotland at a merely nominal price, so that the intemperate Scotchman, finding these fluids as cheap as the Italian finds wine, would treat them with the contempt that principally flows from too great familiarity, and would become as temperate as are the people of wine-growing Italy.

Contented with the conclusive argument in favor of free whisky, the inventor of the new cure for drunkenness disdained to fortify his position by other arguments. He did not trace the analogy between his system and the Hahnemannic theory that like cures like. Neither did he cite the fact that in communities such as Edinburgh, where men are abundant, cannibalism has no attractions, while among a shipwrecked crew upon a desert island, where the human life is exceedingly scarce, and consequently, according to the laws of political economy, exceptionably valuable, cannibalism is a not infrequent practice. With a large liberality he left the application of the important facts to his grand and original theory to other workers in the same field; and his abstinence in this matter is a clear proof that he regarded the single argument set forth by him as absolutely impregnable.

The new theory has, at least, the merit of simplicity. It is a cheap remedy for drunkenness, and the community that might adopt it would find it far easier of enforcement than is that sterner remedy, the Prohibitory Liquor law. Still it may be doubted whether Edinburgh, or even New-York, would ever adopt it. Indeed, there are already those who hint that its inventor is an entirely new kind of Scotchman, with an abnormal tendency to joke, and that he wickedly intended, in propounding his curious theory, to seduce his unwary fellow-countrymen into the serious treatment of an original Scottish joke.

The Walnut Hills Tunnel at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14.—It is publicly stated today, and believed by many well-informed people, that a contract has been made with the South-western Pennsylvania Improvement Company for the completion of the long-talked-of tunnel under Walnut Hills for railroad purposes. A large amount of work was done on this tunnel several years before the war, and of late the completion of the work has been agitated under different auspices. Legal obstacles to the undertaking existed for years but these have been removed within a short time. The road embracing the tunnel will be from Cincinnati to Sharon, a distance of twelve and a half miles, double track, and if completed will be a most valuable and important railroad entrance to Cincinnati. Whether this Company has any connection with any of the great railroad lines entering this city is not known, but it would be such a natural and desirable entrance for the Pennsylvania Central interest, that many believe there is an intimate relation existing between them.

RAPID TRANSIT.

Shall the City Build a Railroad?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have so often appeared before the public as an advocate of a City railroad as a City work, that I come again with reluctance lest the public ear should be wearied with too much reiteration on the subject. But now that all New-York is on foot, first with the horse-disease and now with the snow, and both Press and people on every side are calling out for relief, the moment seems a favorable one for adding yet another word.

There never has been a day since the great want of our City has been practically felt, that New-York has not had it in her power by a simple act of her sovereignty, to meet that want perfectly and fully, and upon conditions which should impose no burden upon her people, but, on the contrary, insure their prosperity and wealth beyond any other of her public measures. When the Croton Aqueduct was built, New-York had less than half her present population and less than one-fourth her present taxable wealth; yet she undertook boldly a public work which cost $12,000,000, a sum greater to her then than $60,000,000 is to us now; and yet the effect of that work was, not merely that it paid its own way so as to impose no extra taxation on the people, but in ten years following she added fifty per cent to her population and seventy per cent. to her taxable wealth. But even under the great stimulus of the almost free use of water, New-York could not long continue to grow at this rate. There is a great truth which we seem slow to learn or comprehend, affecting the growth of our City, or of any city. It is this: That whatever it costs either in time or money, to get to and from business, is a direct tax upon that business. Now, when our City had grown up to a point where this tax amounts to two hours a day, or one-fifth of our whole working time, and to from ten to fifty cents a day of money, or an average of twenty per cent. upon the average wages of labor, what followed?—that which was inevitable—the growth of the City languished, and has almost stopped. Our builders now build houses, and go into bankruptcy. Our bolder young housekeepers hire a house for two years, far up-town, sell out at the end of one year, and go into New-Jersey. A brief reference to our census reports will tell us its instructive lesson on this point. It shows us that for fifty years prior to 1860 our average growth was twenty-eight per cent. every five years, but that for the ten years since 1860 our growth has been but thirteen and one-half per cent. It shows us that while since 1850 our whole growth has been but eighty-eight per cent., the growth of Hudson County, New-Jersey, has been in the same time 477½ per cent. I wish this was all it showed, but it does more. It shows us that while we are taxing our remaining population an average of $25 41 a head to meet our annual City expenses of about $24,000,000, we have sent away a population amounting in 1870 to 407,[illegible], which we ought to have retained, and whose equal contribution with the rest of us to our City expenses would have amounted in that year to $10,356,302, and that this is the sum, constantly increasing, that we are now paying annually for that policy which delays, year by year, this inevitable work. If, ten years ago, New-York had built this road, making transit to her people almost free, New-York would today have contained 2,000,000 inhabitants, and paid her present taxes at one-half the present rate.

Now what shall be done? Shall we continue this policy which thus costs us $10,000,000 a year in direct loss of revenues, and $100,000,000 in losses inflicted upon every branch of business—this policy which scatters our people, and taxes beyond all endurance the patience and the industry of those who remain—which checks every enterprise, stops all growth, and hangs with the weight of death upon every step of our city's progress. Shall we continue this policy into the indefinite future? We shall get no railroad until the City builds one. We shall have schemes enough, and promises enough, and charters enough, as we have had for the past twenty years, but I repeat it, we shall get no railroad until the City builds it. We have had Vanderbilt "breaking ground" every month since his charter was granted, and not an available stone has yet been turned. We have had Gilbert building his road, while Vanderbilt should be deciding upon his route, and not a post has been raised. We shall have both in the coming Legislature, asking the City to furnish the money, and they will then do the work and charge our people forever afterward a higher price for riding through their own City, upon roads built with their own money, than is charged annually for travel between New-York and New-Haven. For one, I am truly thankful that this scourge upon our City, which so nearly threatened us, is now so nearly averted, and that these bills, like the earlier "Viaduct," and the "Central Under-ground," are to be laid away in their graves. For, if there is any calamity greater than all others that can befall our City, it is that of delivering over our people, bound hand and foot, to the domination of monopolies whose whole life shall henceforth be to fatten upon the blood and eat out the substance of the people.

Shall the City then decide to exercise this act of sovereignty, and, with its own hand, untie this knot for itself? Or shall it drink of the bitter cup of past experience a few years more?

You will say that the City is already heavily in debt, and that the present is an inopportune moment to enter upon so large a public work. I answer—It is because we are so much in debt, and because we cannot stagger longer under such a load of taxes, that this road ought to be built. It is a relief measure, not a measure of increased pressure. We cannot afford to wait. We are paying our taxes now out of one-half the island, while the other half lies a wilderness of rocks, and shanties, and goats. We need both halves to help bear this load, and we shall only get it by building this road. The road will pay its own way by its own resources, while with a city compactly built up from end to end and containing two millions of prosperous and industrious people, and a corresponding increase of taxable wealth, we shall find our tax rate reduced one-half, and may safely look to this road to yield the very fund out of which our whole City debt shall ultimately be paid.

But you will say, the road will be a job, we can't find honest men to build it. I am ashamed to have to answer such an objection as this, and yet I find it everywhere made—thoughtlessly, I am sure.

No honest men left! Who are controlling our banks, stores, ships, manufactories, and filling all our busy places of commerce and trade? What single human interest among us today, as a cultivated and enlightened people, that does not in all its details depend upon the fidelity of man to men, and faith of man in man? No honest men! It is a libel upon our race, alike offensive and repulsive, and I will not offend either you or your readers, by further dwelling upon it. The truth is, that just as a dollar held close to the eye shuts out all the rest of the world, so our Court-house job, the work of thieves, has shut out of our vision every other public work, and our Croton Aqueduct, our parks, our public schools and charities, our postal system, have little influence in illustrating how great public interests are secured by the public hand. The thieves who built the Court-house are now fugitives from justice, flying to every quarter of the habitable globe, or else prisoners in our criminal Courts. Does this extraordinary spectacle prove that there are no honest men in New-York? Gen. Dix is Governor, Mr. Havemeyer is Mayor of New-York. Will there be much stealing done under their administration, do you think? No. I sum up all by saying—this road, if built by the City, will cost the people nothing; will enrich the City a hundred fold; will lighten every burden we bear, and may now be built without the waste or loss of a dollar. Let us utter the one word necessary, and the work is already done, and this long agony of rapid transit is over.

L. H. CHURCH.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Renomination of Gov. Straw—The Philadelphia Platform.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 14.—The New-Hampshire Republican State Convention met here today, its delegates being present. Daniel Hall, of Dover, presided. Gov. Straw was nominated for re-election by acclamation, all the delegates rising and cheering with enthusiasm. Edward P. Hodsdon, of Dover, was nominated Railroad Commissioner.

The resolutions adopted insist that the Philadelphia platform shall be faithfully and practically observed by a wise, honest, and economical administration of national affairs; by a thorough reform of the civil service; by so rapid a reduction of taxation as will gradually diminish the public debt and certainly preserve the public credit; by such an adjustment of duties upon foreign imports as will cheapen the necessities of life, and bring the largest returns to the labor and capital invested in the agriculture, manufactures, and commerce of the country, and by a rigid enforcement of those articles of the Constitution which guarantee equal rights and equal justice to all classes, irrespective of race, color, sex, or condition.

THE FINANCES.

The Senate Finance Committee Disapprove of Secretary Boutwell's Issue of $5,000,000 in Legal Tenders.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Senate Finance Committee today presented to the Senate their report upon the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in issuing $5,000,000 of legal-tender over and above the maximum, which has so long been maintained. The Committee stood 5 to 2 upon the adoption of the report—Messrs. Wright and Ferry dissenting—and they will present a minority report to-morrow. The report creates much private comment, and there is a great diversity of opinion upon the question. The following is the report in full:

The Committee on Finance, in obedience to the resolution of the 6th inst., as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be directed to inquire whether the Secretary of the Treasury has power, under existing law, to issue United States notes in lieu of the $44,000,000 of notes retired and canceled under the act of April 12, 1866.

Beg leave to report that a construction of the act of April 12, 1866, renders necessary the examination of the several acts authorizing legal-tender notes. The power of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the notes described in the resolution, if it exists, must have been conferred by these acts. The authority of Congress to authorize their issue has been disputed, but may now be considered as settled by all departments of the Government. It was exercised by Congress only under the most pressing necessity, as an incident to the powers to borrow money, to coin money, to declare and maintain war, and to provide for the national defense and general welfare. It was first asserted and exercised by Congress Feb. 25, 1862, when to coin the public credit into money seemed the only expedient left to maintain the authority of the Government during a pressing war. This authority was again exercised July 11, 1862, and March 3, 1863. These several acts declared the United States notes to be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private, within the United States, except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt, and were to be issued only if required by the exigency of the public service, for the payment of the army and navy and other creditors of the Government. The amount of each issue was carefully limited. The aggregate could not exceed $450,000,000, and in fact never exceeded $433,160,569. The power thus exercised was felt to be a dangerous one, liable to abuse, and was carefully limited and guarded. Though the war continued two years and more after the passage of the act of March 3, 1863, and immense sums were borrowed upon various forms of security, the limit of United States notes was not enlarged. By the proviso in section 2 of the act of June 30, 1864, under which the national debt was largely increased, it was provided among other limitations, "Nor shall the total amount of United States notes issued, or to be issued, ever exceed $400,000,000, and such additional sum not exceeding $50,000,000, as may be temporarily required for the redemption of temporary loans." It is apparent that this provision in a loan act was not only a limitation upon previous acts authorizing United States notes, but was a declaration of public policy and a pledge of the public faith to the national creditors that their securities should not ever thereafter be impaired by any increase in legal-tender notes. The United States notes were regarded as a necessary medium of means to borrow money during war, and with full knowledge that in due time they were to be redeemed in coin, and that any increase would impair their value and affect the value of all public securities.

The close of the war was followed with measures, by both the executive and legislative branches of the Government, to still further limit and reduce the volume of legal-tender notes. All forms of temporary loan, including the legal-tender interest-bearing Treasury notes, were funded into bonds. For this purpose a portion of the $50,000,000 of reserved United States notes, under the act of June 30, 1864, was used for the redemption of temporary loans, but these notes were soon redeemed and canceled, and with the usual policy of contracting the currency. The Act of April 12, 1866, referred to in the resolution of the Senate, was passed in approval of, and in accordance with, the avowed policy of Mr. McCulloch, then Secretary of the Treasury, to retire all short-time liabilities by funding them into bonds and to reduce the volume of United States notes so that those remaining outstanding should be, from their scarcity, at par with gold. The only limitation made to this power of contraction, was by the following proviso:

Provided, That of United States notes not more than $10,000,000 may be retired and canceled within six months from the passage of this act, and thereafter not more than $4,000,000 in any one month.

It is clear that this act authorized the payment, cancellation, and destruction of all obligations issued under any act of Congress, whether bearing interest or not, and the issue, in lieu thereof, of any description of bonds authorized by the act of March 3, 1865, the issue of the bonds necessarily involved the destruction and cancellation for all time of the obligations received in exchange for the bonds, for the act declared that it should not be construed to authorize any increase of the public debt. To hold that any of the obligations (whether drawing interest or not) received by the United States in exchange for its bonds could be reissued again is utterly inconsistent with the primary object of the act for the funding of the debt and with the provision that the debt should not be increased by exchange. But for the provision limiting the cancellation of United States notes, all of them might have been canceled when received in exchange for bonds. Subject to this limitation, the act of April 12, 1866, treats United States notes as one of the numerous forms of demand or short-time obligations, which it was public policy to fund and retire with a view to specie payment. If a bond was issued it would be solely to secure the cancellation and final payment of an equal amount of other indebtedness. United States notes could be used as a medium of the exchange, but if so they were to be used to retire other obligations. To a limited extent they could be canceled and retired, and to that extent their cancellation was as complete a payment and extinguishment as if a compound-interest note was canceled and retired. It was the desire of the Secretary of the Treasury to retire the United States notes or to contract the currency more rapidly than Congress deemed prudent, and the object of the proviso was to limit the contraction, but at the same time to provide for a gradual reduction of the currency with a view to specie payments. To construe the act as permitting the reissue of United States notes canceled under it would allow the Secretary to increase the debt in direct violation of the act. To evade the act, he would only have to receive the notes in payment of a bond issue, and then cancel the notes and issue others in their place. In this way both notes and bonds would be outstanding. The plain intent of this act was to reduce and contract the currency. To render this more apparent, we refer briefly to what preceded the passage of the act of the 12th of April, 1866. In December, 1863, after the passage of the act authorizing the issue of legal-tender notes, and when the temporary deposits reached $145,720,000, for meeting which $50,000,000 of the $450,000,000 United States notes authorized was to be held as a reserve, Secretary Chase, in his annual report, page 17, said: "The limit prescribed by law for the issue of United States notes has been reached, and the Secretary thinks it clearly inexpedient to increase the amount." Speaking of the purpose for which they were issued, he said: "Congress believed that four hundred millions would suffice for these purposes, and therefore limited the issue to that sum." He also recommended the increase of the limit for temporary deposits, then fixed, by act of July 11, 1862, at $100,000,000, to $150,000,000, and stated that $10,000,000 of the $50,000,000 reserve had been used in its redemption. (*P. 16.*) It was after these recommendations that the act of the 30th of June, 1864, was passed, (13 Stat., p. 218,) which re-enacted this recognized limit of $400,000,000 of United States notes issued or to be issued, and increased the limit of temporary deposits to $150,000,000. This act provides the same reserve, not exceeding $50,000,000, to be temporarily used for the redemption of such temporary loan. After this act, in his annual report in December 1864, Secretary Fessenden again twice (pp. 8 and 13,) recognizes that even prior to its passage, the limit of intended circulation was $400,000,000.

Of United States notes, Secretary McCulloch in his annual report in December, 1865, (p. 11,) says: "That the circulating medium of the country is altogether too excessive," and proceeds to combat objections urged to a reduction of the currency. After making various recommendations, all tending to diminish the volume of circulating notes, he adds, (p. 14:) "It is the opinion of the Secretary, as has been already stated, that the process of contraction cannot be injuriously rapid, and that it will not be necessary to retire more than $100,000,000, or at most $200,000,000, of United States notes in addition to the compound notes before the desired result will be attained. But neither the amount of reduction nor the time that will be required to bring up the currency to the specie standard can now be estimated with any degree of accuracy. The first thing to be done is to establish the *policy of contraction*." The first act in response to this recommendation was the following resolution, introduced into the House of Representatives 15th March, 1866, and passed by the very decided vote of 144 yeas to 6 nays.

Resolved, That this House cordially concurs in the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the necessity of a contraction of the currency, with a view to as early a resumption of specie payments as the business interests of the country will permit, and we hereby pledge co-operative action to this end as speedy as practicable.

Afterward the bill was introduced in the House of Representatives, which finally passed and was approved April 12, 1866. It was discussed at length, and during the whole debate its purpose was avowed to be contraction of the currency and resumption of specie payments as a consequence. Objections to the great power conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury, under which he could call in and retire the whole of the legal-tender notes, resulted in a recommittal of the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means; and in reporting it back, the Chairman stated that the recommittal was considered an instruction to place a limit upon the power of contraction. Hence the proviso which limits the contraction to $10,000,000 in the first six months, and $4,000,000 per month afterward. If the power to reissue had been a power co-existing with that of retiring, it is evident that the act of Feb. 4, 1868, was unnecessary; for the evil to be arrested by that act could as well have been arrested by the reissue of the notes. That act passed when it was alleged contraction was too rapid, and not passed to relieve the stringency by authorizing a re-issue, but, on the contrary, only suspended the power exercised after the passage of the act of 1866. From this review of the several acts relating to United States notes, we may fairly conclude that the intent and legal effect of these acts, when fairly construed, was to reduce the maximum of legal-tender notes to $356,000,000. No one appears to have asserted that the Secretary had power to increase that sum. The care with which a maximum was always presented indicates the intention of Congress to preserve one. The only contingency for an excess was ("temporarily") to meet temporary loans, and by the act of April, 1866, the temporary loan was funded. When the policy of contraction was entered upon, the words used, "retired and canceled," as clearly expressed a permanent payment and contraction as any words could do. If possible, the words were made stronger by forbidding an increase of the public debt. The issue of a new bond was to be accompanied by the permanent payment and cancellation of an equal amount of the old debt. The general understanding of the business community was that the maximum of United States notes was $356,000,000, subject only to the limited power to use a part or all of the $50,000,000 reissue for payment of "temporary loan," and that only to be used temporarily. To overthrow this construction and establish the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue $44,000,000 at his discretion would require some clear and unequivocal expression of the legislative will, and ought not to be enforced. It is claimed that under a clause of section 3 of the act of March 3, 1863, the Secretary of the Treasury was granted the power to issue new United States notes in place of those canceled and destroyed, and, therefore, may at his discretion issue the $44,000,000 retired and canceled, "under the act of April 12, 1866." The clause of the act of March 3, 1863, is as follows:

"And in lieu of any of said notes, or any other United States notes, returned to the Treasury and canceled or destroyed, there may be issued equal amounts of United States notes, such as are authorized by this act."

Does this authority, conferred in 1863, authorize the issue of notes "retired and canceled" under the act of April 12, 1866? Your Committee think not. Such a construction overlooks the object and legal effect of the acts of June 30, 1864, April 12, 1866, and Feb. 4, 1868, already cited. The act of 1863 provides for an issue and reissue of United States notes for Treasury notes. Treasury notes bearing interest were issued and United States notes received in payment. When the Treasury notes became due they were paid in United States notes. Under that act United States notes to the amount of $150,000,000 were issued, and reissued, canceled, destroyed, or mutilated notes were replaced by new ones. They were exchanged at par for Treasury notes. This process often led to the cancellation and destruction of United States notes, and the law provides for the issue of new notes in their place. This cancellation and destruction of notes, authorized by the act of March 3, 1863, is a very different process from retiring and canceling notes under a law which provides explicitly for a reduction of the currency at the rate of four millions a month. The words of the two acts are different, all the provisions are different, the *res gestæ* are different. One provides for an exchange of securities, the other provides for retiring and canceling a specified sum each month. Again, this clause in the act of 1863 must be construed in connection with the limit of circulation authorized by law. The limit, it is clear, had been fixed at $400,000,000 by the act of 1864, and we find in the act of March 3, 1865, a proviso that it should not be construed to authorize the issue of legal-tender notes *in any form*. That limit being kept in mind, the purpose of the act of 1866 was to reduce that outstanding amount. As originally introduced, the power of reduction extended to the whole legal-tender circulation then issued. Had it passed in that form, as it was urged upon the House, if the right to reissue existed, it would have presented the anomaly of Congress announcing the policy of contraction as necessary and salutary, and leaving the power in the Secretary's hands of defeating that policy as fast as it operated, by reissuing the notes whenever received in exchange for interest-bearing bonds. That power is totally at war with the avowed purpose of the act, and it cannot stand with it to the extent of $44,000,000 any more consistently than it could if it had been applicable to the $44,000,000. It is said that since the passage of the act of Feb. 4, 1868, large sums of United States notes have been held by the Treasury Department as a surplus fund in excess of the $356,000,000 in circulation, for the purpose of meeting any sudden demand upon the Treasury. This was necessarily so, as large quantities came in daily for redemption as mutilated, defaced, or endangered by successful counterfeiting. But no issue in excess of $356,000,000 was made, except in two instances. In one of these one million and a half was issued after the Chicago fire, to replace that amount burned and destroyed in the office of the Depository at Chicago during the fire. This is scarcely an exception, for the new notes were issued only in advance of the formal proof and allowance for the destroyed notes, but not in advance of the certainty of their destruction. The other case is stated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his letter of Dec. 13, 1872, to the House of Representatives, as follows:

"In reply thereto I have to say that the amount of United States notes in circulation was increased in October last upon the order of Assistant Secretary Richardson, then acting Secretary of the Treasury, in the sum of about $5,000,000 over the amount outstanding when the act of Feb. 4, 1868, became a law. The object of the issue was the relief of the business of the country then suffering from the large demand for currency employed in moving the crops from the South and West. The condition of affairs then existing in the country seems to me to have warranted the issue upon grounds of public policy."

The circumstances under which this issue of $5,000,000 was made were such as would clearly have justified its exercise, if, as was honestly and confidently claimed by the officer who made the issue, he had the legal authority to make it. It was his plain duty to exercise every power he possessed to protect the public in the emergency stated, and your Committee are unanimously of the opinion that the Assistant Secretary acted according to what he conceived to be his legal power and public duty. But believing that under the law he could not issue legal-tender notes in excess of $356,000,000, we must regard the precedent as a bad one. No sooner was this power claimed than it was at once contested. It is scarcely possible that, if such a power existed, that it would not have been exercised before, in times of greater stringency. It may be an argument why some power ought to be granted to issue United States notes to meet an emergency, and it is based not so much upon a construction of law as "upon grounds of public policy," which control the action of legislative and not executive authorities.

We are referred to the two decisions of the Supreme Court (Bank vs. Supervisors, 7 Wallace, 26; Vezie vs. Ferrus, 8 Wallace, 537,) as sustaining the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue United States notes in excess of $356,000,000. A careful examination of these cases shows that they have no bearing on the question before us. The Chief-Justice says: "That under the act of March 3, 1863, another issue was authorized, making the whole amount authorized $450,000,000, and contemplating a permanent circulation until resumption of payment in coin of $400,000,000." The Chief-Justice was not called upon in the case before him to pass upon the subsequent acts, and did not do so. In point of fact, there never was in circulation $450,000,000 of United States notes, and it is safe to say that no one expected to resume specie payments in coin with so large a sum as $400,000,000 United States notes outstanding. A power over the currency so wide reaching as the power to issue $44,000,000 of new legal-tender notes, is one that ought not to rest upon implication. It should not rest upon a doubtful construction of words in a law passed three years before and used in regard to loans negotiated under widely different circumstances. Congress might well grant a power during war that it would not confer in peace. The full exercise of such a power would undoubtedly affect the nominal value of all property in the United States to the extent of, at least, ten per centum, and the real value on burden, as between debtors and creditors, of, at least, ten per cent. on all contracts to be performed in future. Such a power, if given, would be by clear and unambiguous language, and should not be inferred by subtle reasoning or depend upon the pressure of interested parties or changing views of public policy. In all questions of construction as to the extent of powers conferred by law, in matters which affect the public credit or public securities, a reasonable doubt as to a grant of power should be held to exclude it.

After a careful review of the subject, your Committee are of the opinion that the Secretary of the Treasury has not the power to issue United States notes in excess of $356,000,000 outstanding, when the act of Feb. 4, 1868, took effect, but he may replace, with new notes, all mutilated or defaced notes, and within the limit of $356,000,000 may exchange or replace new notes for old ones, and your Committee report the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate the Secretary of the Treasury has not the power, under existing law, to issue United States notes for any portion of the $44,000,000 of United States notes retired and canceled under the act approved April 12, 1866.

Run on a Savings Bank in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 14.—The German Savings Bank of this city was subjected to a slight run today, in consequence, its officers state, of malicious and unfounded reports concerning its stability, and that of the German National Bank, which is controlled by the same parties. The President of these banks, Mr. Henry Greenebaum, states that both are on a perfectly sound basis, and will meet any runs on them without trouble.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

Financial Statement for the Year—Interesting Proceedings.

The monthly meeting of the Bar Association was held last night at No. 20 West Twenty-seventh-street, Mr. Wm. M. Evarts in the chair. The Treasurer's report for the year 1872 showed the receipts to be $24,787 23, and expenditures $21,368 77. The receipts for the Literary Fund were $3,678 35, and the expenditures $2,422 54; those of the Judiciary Investigation Fund were $27,870, and the expenditures $28,958 33. The total number of members is shown to be 597, and the property of the Association is free from debt. A number of new members proposed were elected. Messrs. Nicoll, Throop, Anderson, Delafield, and Smith were appointed a Committee to press upon the Legislature the amendments to the Code as recommended by the Association. On motion, it was ordered that this Committee be also requested to direct the attention of the Legislature to the present formation of the calendars so as to facilitate business, and to take steps for enforcing the punctual attention of the Judges of the Supreme Courts and Court of Appeals at the hour advertised.

Mr. Van Cott, in rising to a question of privilege, said he had been absent through illness from many of their recent meetings. Some time ago a Committee had been appointed to inquire whether any members of the Bar or of the Association had been implicated in the investigation affecting the Judges, and report thereon. On the evening he referred to a motion was made by a member of the Committee who assumed he knew what the report was to be, that the Committee should present its report at a fixed time. That member at the same time made a personal attack on the gentlemen whose unpleasant duty it was to make that report. If the matter had stopped there he (Mr. V. C.) would not have noticed the attack; but he saw in the papers next morning what purported to be a report of the speech of that gentleman, which was, as he had been informed, false, as no such speech had ever been uttered. It was a calumnious fabrication, and he had reason to believe was prompted by the gentleman who made the speech. It was a breach of promise, and a scandal that would not be tolerated in any company of gentlemen on either continent, and one on which the body should put its feet when the fact was authenticated. Mr. Van Cott continued as follows: "If any member of this Association, generally reputed to have the instincts and character of a gentleman, had done what I complain of, I should have thought it my duty to move that such steps be taken as became an Association whose privileges had been so outraged. I wish to say, in conclusion, on this matter of privilege, that, taking it as it is, I do not think it necessary, so far as I am personally concerned, to trouble you any further with the matter." [Prolonged applause.]

Mr. David Dudley Field said he was the gentleman just referred to. It was not true that he had written or dictated a single word after that meeting had adjourned. Before the meeting he had been asked by a reporter for his notes of what he intended to say, and gave them. Every word of what was contained in that report he intended to say, and would have said, if he had not been interrupted by the cat-calls and other unseemly noises indulged in by the young members, who had all combined to shout him down. Every word uttered by him had been uttered in self-defense. He did not attack anybody, but when attacked would resist. He was conscious he never did a professional act which even his bitterest enemy—and he had enough of them—could censure, and knew that the hostility displayed toward him was actuated by false motives. He did not take back one jot or tittle of what he was reported to have said, and was only sorry that he was not able to tell the reporter to state that he had been prevented from uttering certain parts of it. He had no apology to make, but when the proper time came he would then show whether the gentlemen appointed to make that report were competent.

Ex-Judge Fithian moved that, as no motion was before the house, the whole controversy be ruled out of order. The motion was adopted and the subject dismissed.

The following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: President, William M. Evarts; Vice-Presidents, Samuel J. Tilden, James W. Gerard, Edgar S. Van Winkle, Joshua M. Van Cott, Charles Tracy; Corresponding Secretary, William Allen Butler; Recording Secretary, Augustus R. Macdonough; Treasurer, William M. Prichard.

REFORM IN JERSEY CITY.

The Committee of Twenty-Eight Amendments to the City Charter.

The Committee of Twenty-eight of citizens of Jersey City, who have, for some time past, been engaged in making amendments to the charter, which amendments are to be presented to the Legislature, met at the Hall of the Board of Public Works last evening. Hon. S. D. Harrison, presided. After the calling of the roll, the Committee proceeded at once to the consideration of Assembly bill No. 175 of the last Legislature. This bill had been selected as the basis of the improvements contemplated for the present imperfect charter, and, although the lapse of one year had shown its own imperfections, it is regarded as on the whole the most comprehensive plan of reform that has yet been presented in definite form before the people and the legislators. The first section taken up was section 21, which provides for the abolition of the present Board of Finance and Taxation, and its replacement by a new Board of seven members, at a salary each of $500 per annum. This section was laid upon the table after a lengthy debate. Section 22, which fixes the length of term of office, was also tabled. Section 23, which enacts that the Board of Finance and Taxation shall concur in any action of the Board of Public Works which disposes of more than $500. Section 24, providing for the examination of the books of each Board by the Board of Finance and Taxation, was adopted. The most important section—No. 25, which provides for the restriction of the tax on property to two per cent. of the assessed value of 1871—gave rise to a lengthy debate, in which D. S. Gregory, Jacob Weart, Peter Bentley, Jonathan Dixon, and other well-known citizens participated. The debate occupied two hours, and finally ended with the tabling of the section. Section 26 relates to the manner of declaring vacancies. It provides that the absence for two months of a member of either Board shall vacate his office. The section was adopted. The subject of advertising sales of property led to another long debate, in the course of which the capitalists berated the newspapers for overcharge, and advocated the system of posting notices of sales of property in the Clerk's office. Several gentlemen advocated the plan now in vogue, and the section was finally laid on the table until the next meeting.

Subcommittees Nos. 2, 3, and 4 had no report to present.

Mr. Weart read a letter from Gov. Parker, in which he advised the Committee to urge their proposed reforms upon the attention of the Legislature.

The Committee adjourned at 10½ o'clock to meet on Thursday evening next.

The New Issue of Erie Stock—Meeting of the Board of Directors.

The Erie directors met yesterday morning at the Grand Opera-house, in Twenty-third-street, to hold their usual monthly meeting. The following gentlemen were present: The President, Mr. Peter H. Watson; Samuel D. Babcock, S. L. M. Barlow, John J. Cisco, Chas. Day, Alexander S. Diven, W. Butler Duncan, John T. Johnson, G. Talbot Olyphant, Edwin D. Morgan, John V. L. Pruyn, Homer Ramsdell, Frederick Schuchardt, Wm. W. Shippen, and Wm. R. Travers. Henry L. Lansing was the only absent member of the Board.

The usual routine of business was first transacted, after which a resolution was offered advocating a new issue of $10,000,000 of convertible bonds. The resolution was unanimously adopted. It authorizes the issue of $10,000,000 of seven per cent. convertible bonds, the proceeds of the sale of which are to be used entirely for construction and equipment of the road. The resolution expressly stipulates that these bonds are not to be issued unless they can be negotiated at their par value. The bonds and interest will be payable in either New-York or London. There seems to be little doubt but that James McHenry and Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt are at the bottom of the new issue. During the Summer the most strenuous exertions were made by these parties to have a large issue of bonds made, but it was not then deemed advisable. It was originally cabled to S. L. M. Barlow by McHenry that an issue of $15,000,000 of bonds should be made. In some way the news leaked out, and Mr. Barlow was questioned as to its authenticity. He denied the rumor at the time, stating that he had received a cable telegram mentioning an issue of $15,000,000, but that it referred to another road.

The question of a dividend upon the preferred stock was brought up, but as Mr. Watson is determined that none shall be declared unless it be paid out of the actual earnings of the road, and as there existed a strong doubt whether there were any surplus earnings, the matter was referred to a special committee, with instructions to report as soon as possible. It is expected that their report will be made within a week. The resignation of Mr. Hodgskin, the Treasurer, was accepted, and Mr. William Pitt Sherman appointed in his place. Erie stock advanced in price instead of receding, upon the report of the issue of bonds being received by the Street, and it was thought that an Erie clique had been organized to prevent a panic in the stock.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

A spectacular extravaganza, called "The Alhambra," was brought out at the Olympic Theatre, last evening. We apply to it the title of spectacular extravaganza in deference to the authority of the programme. In reality, the words "The Alhambra" are but a caption for the half-hundred scraps of rhymed dialogue which separate the "acts" of a liberal variety entertainment. The story of the loves of three princesses and three Christian captives, connects, it is true, the set speeches, but a very good memory is requisite to keep in view the fact that the parlous people who now and then appear and indulge in allusions to affairs almost contemporaneous with what we may expect from further revelations of the Chaldean tablets, have any business whatever on the stage. For the very large assemblage gathered to witness the representation last night, however, the miscellany of performers and performances made seemingly ample amends for the incoherence of the tale unfolded, and the ineffective manner in which it was told. A capital burlesque violin recital by M. Martens; the famed cat duet by the same gentleman and his wife; some personations, clever in point of the rapid changes of dress, contributed by Mr. Morris; an excellent scene, somewhat after the fashion of the doings of the Majiltons, by Messrs. Courtwright and Gilbert; many marches and evolutions by a well-trained ballet, and a profusion of pretty pictures, from the brush of Mr. Hays, were the incidents in "The Alhambra," which deserved and elicited most applause. Of the actors' efforts, there is no occasion to speak, although Messrs. Neil Warner, Harry Hotto, H. Allen, C. McManus, E. Kelly, and Leon were concerned in the proceedings of the night. Mr. Leon's labors are sufficiently objectionable when part of a minstrel entertainment; his share of the transactions in act the second of "The Alhambra," is admirably fitted to disgust the least prudish listener.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Miss Marietta Ravel is now fulfilling an engagement at Wood's Museum. She appeared on Monday in the military drama of "Jartine," and will act in that play nightly until further notice. The afternoon performances at Wood's are supplied, this week, by Mr. M. W. Fiske, who sustains the leading rôle in a play whereof the mildness is implied by the title of "Poison."

Musical.

NEW-YORK VOCAL SOCIETY.

The first concert this season of the Vocal Society of the City of New-York takes place at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening. The chorus of the Society includes sixty members, and its efficiency in years gone by promises well for the excellence of its work on Thursday. Tickets are to be gotten, we believe, from members of the association only.

PERSONAL.

Mlle. Fernande Tedesca, a young violinist of unquestioned talent and taste, is now in this City. The local public, thanks to the teachings of the masters of the violinist's art, is fast acquiring an appreciation for violin performances which the utterances of the noblest of instruments, a few years ago, did not command. Every worthy accession to the army of which MM. Vieuxtemps and Wieniawski are the chiefs, has become a cause for satisfaction.

The Committee of Seventy—Action on the Proposed New Charter.

At the meeting of the Committee of Seventy last evening, Mr. James M. Brown, Chairman, presiding, when the routine business was disposed of, Mr. George W. Lane called the attention of the Committee to the statements in the newspapers of a week ago, that the Committee of Seventy had co-operated with the Republican Committee in preparing the amendments to the charter recently submitted to the Legislature, and asking that, as such statements were not justified by the facts, the public may be placed right on the matter.

Mr. Howard Potter and ex-Gov. Salomon were appointed a Committee to draft the necessary document, and they reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Committee, reserving any expression of opinion as to the charter before the Legislature until better informed as to its provisions, denies the truth of any reports purporting to connect this Committee in any way with its preparation, or with the work of any political party.

Resolved, That this Committee reiterates its steadfast purpose of furthering, by every means in its power, measures of real reform, and of opposing measures having for their object the promotion of mere party or personal ends—looking to the present Reform Legislature to provide New-York City with a charter in the interest of good government only.

Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, Chairman of the new Committee on Legislation, asked that some general instructions be given for the guidance of his Committee, and on motion of Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Legislation be requested to lay before this Committee, at the earliest practicable moment, a statement of the leading principles and provisions which the Committee should insist on being incorporated into a City charter, and a statement of the policy in that regard proper for this Committee to pursue, and particularly to consider the following points:

1. The mode of appointment and removal of heads of Departments.
2. The matter of removal of existing heads of Departments.
3. The necessity of supplementary legislation, in order to codify existing laws relating to the City.

The Chairman then announced the following Committees:

Finance—W. R. Vermilye, Henry Clews, Wm. H. Neilson, Samuel D. Babcock, J. Seligman, Eugene Ballin, Emil Sauer, Jackson S. Schultz, Jonathan Sturges, Charles Watrous.

Elections—Joseph H. Choate, Simon Sterne, Dorman B. Eaton, Roswell D. Hatch, Joseph B. Varnum, Robert B. Roosevelt, J. J. O'Donohue, Henry F. Spaulding, J. M. Bundy, Robert B. Nooney.

Nominations for Membership—James M. Brown, Henry N. Beers, John D. McKenzie, James L. Stewart, Julius Tiemann, Edmund R. Robinson, Philip Bissinger.

The Combination of Telegraph Companies.

The news which the TIMES published exclusively yesterday morning concerning a combination of telegraph companies antagonistic to the Western Union, and a lowering of rates by the latter, received additional confirmation yesterday. Mr. McCarge, the Superintendent of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, said that representatives of different telegraph lines from all parts of the country have been conferring in this City for several days, and are still in consultation. Among the Companies which have taken an active part are the Atlantic and Pacific, Pacific and Atlantic, Franklin, and Southern and Atlantic. It is said that negotiations have been entered into for the purchase of the Franklin by other Companies in the interests of the union. It is claimed that the combination do not intend to lower their rates for short distances, but that the tariffs for messages to distant points will be considerably reduced. Western Union stock continued to hold its advanced price yesterday, although there were symptoms of weakness in the market. A curious story prevailed on the street that Commodore Vanderbilt is engaged in "bulling" the stock, and that he sent a lot of securities to certain brokers in the street to obtain ready money on his operations. This report has been extensively circulated by the brokers, who have been operating for a rise recently.

Women in the Exact Sciences.

Miss Maria Mitchell, Professor of Astronomy at Vassar College, delivered a lecture on the Seven Stars of the Great Bear, last evening, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Gramercy Park, in which she alluded to the woman question. She thought women eminently fitted for success in astronomy, or any other science requiring precision and patience, instancing Caroline Herschel and Mrs. Summerfield. The former gave invaluable help to her brother, the great Sir William Herschel, and herself made discoveries in astronomy. Mrs. Summerfield translated the four great folio volumes of La Place into English.

The Annexation of Greenville, N. J., to Jersey City.

Last night the citizens of the township of Greenville, N. J., who for some months past have been warring against the government of their Board of Street Commissioners, met at Schriener's Hall to consider the provisions of a bill drawn to legalize the election held to annex the township to Jersey City. About 300 of the towns-people were present. J. J. Detwiller was chosen Chairman. Thomas Carey, Esq., counsel for the people, presented the bill in sections, and they were adopted as read. The first section describes the boundaries of the township, and constitutes it as the Seventh Aldermanic District of Jersey City, giving to the inhabitants the same rights and privileges as the residents of Jersey City proper. The claims of the township are to be vested in the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of Jersey City, and all suits for or against the township may be prosecuted as before consolidation, and the act in no way interferes with the continuance of the fight of the people against the old Board of Street Commissioners. Section 7 concludes the bill, and appoints his Honor, Mayor O'Neill, Judge Bennington, F. Randolph, Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, Sr., from Jersey City, and Mr. John Kennell and Mr. William Currie, of Greenville, Commissioners to adjust all differences between the city and its new adjunct. Speeches were made in favor of the measure by many of the prominent citizens.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

It rained hard in Chicago from 8 o'clock last evening.

The Cabinet session yesterday was fully attended and lasted two hours.

At the charter election in Seneca Falls, N. Y., yesterday, the Democrats elected their ticket by 200 majority.

The schooner H. T. Hodges, recently ashore on Block Island, was towed to Newport yesterday and laid ashore on Goat Island, full of water.

Vice-President Colfax will speak at the annual Convention of the New-Jersey State Temperance Alliance in Taylor's Hall, Trenton, on the 23d inst.

Michael Taylor was cut in pieces by the up express-train from New-York, at Wallingford, Conn., last evening. He was lying upon the track, probably intoxicated.

The Summer residence of Jeremiah S. Remington, in Barrington, R. I., was burned yesterday afternoon. The loss is about $15,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

Parker & Young's piano stock factory, at Lisbon, N. H., was burned on Saturday. The loss amounts to $20,000; insured for $7,500. Parker & Bennett's printing office was damaged to the amount of $1,500.

The trial of Hill, Barlow, and Mills, in the United States District Court, in Boston, charged with attempting to scuttle the whaling bark Falcon, off Fayal, resulted yesterday in a verdict of acquittal.

A drover named John M. Booth was, yesterday morning, accidentally thrown from a car on the Central Railroad, at Canandaigua, and seriously injured. He was on his way to New-York.

On the Boston and Albany Railroad, last evening, Henry H. Martin, of Fitchburg, Mass., in jumping from the cars fell under the tender and was dragged some fifty feet, receiving probably fatal injuries.

The eighth annual reunion of the New-Hampshire Veterans' Association took place in Manchester, N. H., yesterday, and concluded with a grand banquet, at which Gen. Michael T. Donohoe, of Lowell, presided.

Application will be made to the Nova Scotia Parliament to incorporate the Acadia Steam-ship Company, so that their boats can run between ports in Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, and the United States.

The will of the late John A. Brown, which was admitted yesterday, in Philadelphia, makes bequests of $54,000 to charitable and other institutions, including $10,000 to the Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions, of New-York.

In the Ohio House of Representatives yesterday a bill was introduced defining what constitutes life insurance companies, and prescribes the penalty for transacting business in Ohio for unauthorized life insurance companies.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday were: Currency, $3,151,769 34; coin, $64,996,385 64; coin certificates, $25,562,500; special deposit of legal-tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $27,700,000.

The jury was completed in the Wharton case yesterday at Annapolis. The State Attorney made the opening statement, and Eugene Van Ness, for the attempt to poison whom the prisoner is on trial, was called and examined at length.

The iron bridge over the Squog River, at Manchester, N. H., fell yesterday morning while a load of wood and three horses were passing over it. The driver had a leg broken, and one of the horses was killed. The bridge is of the Mosely patent, and very light.

Near Muscatine, Iowa, yesterday, a sleigh filled with ladies and gentlemen, ran off a side bridge, and the party were precipitated fifteen feet to the ice below. Miss Binze was instantly killed. M. Thomson and B. Ratz were seriously injured, and several others of the party severely bruised.

A cable dispatch received in Chicago yesterday from Wurzburg, Germany, brings the sad intelligence of the death in that city of Mrs. Horace White, wife of the editor of the Chicago *Tribune*. Mrs. White had been in Europe for six months past for the benefit of her health, which recent letters reported improving.

Truman C. Hoag, charged with shooting and killing George Abrams, in Middleburg, Schoharie County, last Saturday night, was arrested in Albany yesterday. He says he fired in self-defense. The prisoner's wife is said to be a niece of Judge Danforth, and a grand-daughter of ex-Gov. Bouck. Hoag had been drinking at the time of the occurrence.

In the Ohio Supreme Court yesterday the case of the State against the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company was decided. Judgment of ouster against defendants as to being an Ohio corporation; judgment in favor of defendants as to being a foreign corporation, and having a right to operate its road in Ohio. The effect of this decision is in favor of the State, as it brings the Company under the general legislation of Ohio.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, two stores on Toga-street, in Ithaca, were destroyed by fire. They were occupied, on the first floors, by John Prodger, tobacconist, and Payne & Reynolds, hair goods; second floors, Miss Stevens, dress-maker, and G. A. Toppenden, boot and shoe-maker. The contents were entirely destroyed. The dry-goods store of J. T. Morrisen, adjoining, was damaged by fire and water. The total loss is about $16,000, nearly covered by insurance.

Caving In of a Tunnel on the Chesapeake and Ohio Road.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 14.—About 9 o'clock, this morning, a caving in of the earth occurred near Shaft No. 2 of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Tunnel, which is now being cut through Church Hill to connect that road with the river. The temporary frame-work inside the tunnel gave way, and the earth caved in from the surface, making a chasm of about 100 feet long, sixty feet wide, and twenty feet deep. Three small buildings, used as kitchens, were carried down, but, fortunately, no residences were located immediately over the tunnel at that point, and no one was injured by the accident, as it was not unexpected, and notice had been given of the danger. A gang of workmen had been engaged in the tunnel for two days in attempting to strengthen the frame-work, but they had sufficient warning from the cracking of the timbers to make their escape.

More Victims of the Great Storm in Minnesota.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—A special dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., to-night, says: "The reports received today increase the number of deaths by the late storm in the vicinity of Lake Hinsley. Thirteen dead bodies were found between Fort Ridgeway and Beaver Falls. Six children on the way to school were frozen to death. A dispatch from Furgus Falls states that seven more bodies were found there, and estimates the number of victims within a radius of twenty-five miles at fifty. Among the most horrible incidents is that of a man who went for a doctor to attend his wife, and was frozen to death on his way home. The next day when the doctor reached the house he found that the woman had given birth to a child, and that both were frozen to death. A gentleman who has experienced the storm estimates the loss of life and property as being greater than that caused by the famous Sioux massacre of 1862. The storm is still raging furiously here."

Attempted Murder.

Among the audience in the Theatre Comique last evening was James McCabe, a printer, 19 years old, residing at 25 East Broadway. He was perfectly sober, and bears a good character. While witnessing the performance, McCabe's view of the stage was interrupted by a gang of ruffians belonging to the class called "Broadway sports," who rudely crowded in before him. McCabe politely requested that they would allow him to see the stage and not obstruct his view, when one of the gang, turning on McCabe, applied the most opprobrious and filthy language to him. McCabe, in return, said that the other was not a gentleman. On McCabe leaving the theatre he was followed by the gang of rowdies, who attacked him on the sidewalk in Broadway. He attempted to run away, when one of his assailants drew a knife and stabbed him in the right side. He fell to the ground, and, while prostrate, was kicked and beaten about the body by the gang, who then escaped. McCabe walked to the Park Hospital, bleeding profusely, and on arriving there fainted from hemorrhage and shock. On being examined by Dr. Baralt it was found that the stab was of a serious character, situated over the right pleural cavity. His wounds were dressed by the surgeons and stimulants given him. McCabe does not know any of the men who attacked him.

Constitutional Commission.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 14.—At the session of the Constitutional Commission, today, it was decided to appoint eight Committees on the following subjects:

1. On bill of rights, the right of suffrage, and qualifications to hold office. 2. On the Legislature, now constituted, the compensation and privileges; 3, terms and course of legislation, official corruption; 4, the powers and duties of the Governor; 5, the powers and duties of State officers; 6, the canals; 7, the further limitation of appropriations; 8, Municipal Reform.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen over New-England with winds veering to northerly; it has fallen from the upper lakes to the Gulf, being lower probably over Northern Missouri; easterly winds and partly cloudy weather are now prevailing over the Middle States, with light rain over Western Pennsylvania; fresh to very brisk south-easterly to north-easterly winds from Kentucky to the upper lakes, with rain and snow; light to fresh easterly to southerly winds and partly cloudy weather over the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer over Norther Missouri will move north-eastward over Michigan into Canada, accompanied by brisk to high winds; for New-England, winds veering to easterly and southerly, and increasing cloudiness, with rain over the southern portion and snow over the northern; for the Middle States, easterly winds, veering to southerly and westerly, cloudy weather and rain; for the South Atlantic and Gulf States, partly cloudy weather and easterly to southerly winds, veering to southerly and westerly; from Missouri and Kansas to Minnesota, winds backing to northerly and westerly, falling temperature, and clearing but partly cloudy weather; these conditions extend eastward to Lake Michigan and Indiana during the day, and over Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee during the night.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 37°; 6 A. M., 36°; 9 A. M., 38½°; 12 M., 44½°; 3 P. M., 48°; 6 P. M., 42°; 9 P. M., 40°; 12 P. M, 36°. Average temperature yesterday, 40¾°.

The Death of Wm. Donovan.

CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The mystery about the death of the boy Wm. Donovan, at Hickory Bush, was explained today before the Coroner's jury. The boy, with three others, went into the house of Mrs. Perry, when Richard Perry, aged about eleven years, took down and began playing with an old musket, not knowing it was loaded. While pointing it at Donovan, the gun was discharged, and the charge lodged in the boy's skull, killing him instantly. The boys were frightened, and said nothing about it until forced to testify, when the facts were given as above. The woman Perry was fully exonerated.

Personal.

Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut; Gen. L. P. De Cesnola, United States Consul at Cyprus; James B. Eads, of St. Louis; Gen. Lucius H. Warren, of Philadelphia; H. G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, and Ward Hunt, Jr., of Utica, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Mayor James Blackmore, of Pittsburg; Hon. L. H. Holton, member of Parliament, of Montreal; Hons. Stillman Witt and J. H. Wade, of Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commander H. M. Talman, of the United States Navy; Col. Eli Curtis, of Connecticut; Col. F. A. Mason, of the United States Army, and Judge Charles Dickinson, of Waterbury, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, is at the Brevoort House.

Hon. W. G. Fargo, of Buffalo; Col. S. W. Wilson, of Philadelphia, and Dr. J. Swinburne, of Albany, are at the Astor House.

John S. Clarke, "comedian," of Boston, and Clement C. Moore, of Sing Sing, are at the Hoffman House.

Scientific Incendiarism.

If the alleged attempt of Mr. Kidd to burn down the plate and sheet glass warehouses Nos. 79 and 81 Murray-street, owned by Messrs. Platt & Boyd, had succeeded, the firm would have lost nearly $500,000 in that ware alone. This firm is one of the oldest glass-importing houses in the United States, and was founded by Issac L. Platt, whose son, John R. Platt, is well known by the whole business community as a man of strict probity, and Mr. E. A. Boyd, his partner, who was brought up by his father, is recognized as one of the most energetic mercantile men in the country, and has built up for the firm a trade unrivaled in its line on this continent. The business done with the West is very great, and steadily increases. Had the block, or this part of it, been destroyed, it is not too much to say that the loss of the company would have been felt in many other States.

WHILE A SOLDIER IN THE LATE WAR, I was so materially benefited by the use of Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, that I regard it my duty to inform the public as to my experience. Through the exposure of camp life in very severe weather, I contracted a cold, which finally settled on my lungs, and, in consequence, the surgeon discharged me as a consumptive. Soon after my arrival home I commenced taking Dr. JAYNE'S Expectorant, and in a short time thereafter I began to improve, so that in a few weeks I was enabled to go to my employment, farming. Frequently since I have used the Expectorant in my family for colds and coughs, and always obtained a satisfactory result. I therefore cannot hesitate to recommend this remedy for all colds, and for consumption in its earlier stages.—*William Barton, writing from Paragon, Mich.—World.*

Half Horse and Half Man.

Rheumatism, Swellings, Lameness, and any kind of flesh, bone, or muscle ailment upon man or beast, is cured by CENTAUR LINIMENT, the most wonderful discovery of ancient or modern times.—*Advertisement.*

New Life to the Hair.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE will stimulate a rapid growth of the fibres.—*Advertisement.*

Those who have heretofore failed in learning French will do well to attend Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT'S LECTURE, at his rooms, No. 1,288 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock TO-NIGHT, where they will be convinced of the feasibility of learning to speak French practically, at no matter what age. Lecture and lesson free.—*Advertisement.*

Chronic Diseases Cured by Electricity.—It is twenty years since I introduced electricity into my practice, and with astonishing success. My new operating rooms are now ready. All forms of electricity, electro-magnetism, and galvanism daily administered, and supplemented with medicine of a nutritious character when necessary. E. B. FOOTE, M. D., author of "Medical Common Sense," "Plain Home Talk," &c., No. 120 Lexington-av., New-York.

Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, cures with PRESCRIPTIONS ESPECIALLY adapted to the nature of the case, falling, loss, and untimely gray hair, dandruff, ringworm, salt-rheum, or any of the various diseases of the scalp. Send for circular.

A Wrinkled, Sallow, and Scaly Condition of the face, black-heads, flesh worms, and pimply eruptions, also moth-patches, freckles, and tan, are entirely removed by Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful Dermatologist, of No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Unnatural Redness of the Nose or Face is positively cured by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Moles and Warts are Permanently Removed without cutting, pain, or scars, by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

CLOW—WHITE.—On Monday, Jan. 13, by Rev. Father Edwards, CHRISTOPHER CLOW, to CATHARINE T. WHITE, all of this City.

☞ Philadelphia, Massachusetts, and California papers please copy.

PECK—HARRIS.—Jan. 8, 1873, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., THOMAS M. PECK, of Newburg, N. Y., to Mrs. MARY L. HARRIS, of Brooklyn, Long Island.

WILTSIE—HAGER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 14, at the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, N. Y., by Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., ARTHUR V. WILTSIE, of Newburg, N. Y., to FRANCIA A. HAGER, only daughter of Prof. J. M. Hager, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ Western and California papers please copy.

DIED.

BRADFORD.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 12, at the residence of his father-in-law, James Lorimer Graham, SAMUEL DEXTER BRADFORD, in the 36th year of his age.

The friends of the family, of his brother, John Henry Bradford, and of his brother-in-law, Henry Hobart Porter, are invited to attend the funeral at No. 20 North Washington-square, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

COOK.—On Monday, 13th inst., WILLIAM J. T. COOK, in the 52d year of his age.

The friends of the family, also the members of Eureka Lodge No. 243, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 132 9th-av., on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 12½ P. M.

☞ London papers please copy.

EUREKA LODGE No. 243, F. AND A. M.—The members are notified to attend an emergent communication at the Lodge-room, Odd-fellows' Hall, on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 11¼ A. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased Brother, WM. J. T. COOK.

By order. GEO. W. DILKS, W. M.

CHAPMAN.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 14, VINCENT CHAPMAN, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. 124 West 44th-st.

CLOUGH.—At Fremont, Nebraska, on Thursday, Dec. 26, in his 44th year, OSCAR H. CLOUGH.

His remains were conveyed to Detroit, and buried in the family lot of his brother, James E. Clough, on Thursday, the 2d inst.

CRABBE.—At Princeton, N. J., on Monday, the 13th inst., JANE L., widow of the late Rear-Admiral Thomas Crabbe, United States Navy.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, in Princeton, on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 11 A. M.

DANDO.—At Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Monday, Jan. 13, STEPHEN H. DANDO, son of Stephen Dando, of Brooklyn, Long Island, in the 27th year of his age.

EYRE.—On Sunday, 12th inst., at Riverdale, on the Hudson, GEORGENA, the beloved wife of Henry Eyre, aged 42.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FAILE.—On the 15th inst., at Nice, France, THOMAS HALL FAILE, in the 71st year of his age.

HANFORD.—On Sunday, Jan. 12, after a lingering illness, LETITIA, relict of Lewis Hanford, aged 78 years and 8 days.

The friends of the family and those of her son, Geo. F. Hanford, are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 15, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 171 Madison-st.

KINGSLAND.—On Saturday evening, 11th inst., DANIEL C. KINGSLAND, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 116 5th-av., on Wednesday next, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

OAKLEY.—On Tuesday, Jan. 14, after a lingering illness, MARY JANE, wife of Benjamin Oakley, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. [illegible] Suffolk-st., on Thursday, Jan. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

RICKER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 14, at Schraalenburg, N. J., Mrs. CARRIE E. RICKER, wife of A. G. Ricker.

Funeral services at the Reformed Church, at Schraalenburg, on Thursday next, 16th, at 12 o'clock M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend. The cars of the Northern Railroad New-Jersey, from foot of Chambers-st., at 9½ A. M., will land them at Cresskill Station, where conveyances will be in readiness.

RUMSEY.—On Tuesday, Jan. 14, at Brooklyn, Long Island, JOHN W. RUMSEY, late of Washington, D. C., aged 56.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Rochester (N. Y.) and Washington papers please copy.

SPRAGUE.—At Salem, N. Y., Jan. 11, Rev. DANIEL G. SPRAGUE, in his 77th year.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church of South Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, the 15th, at 2½ o'clock. Carriages await the arrival of the 1:10 train from Barclay-st.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, Jan. 14, at her late residence, No. 330 West 30th-st., in this City, ANNA ELWES, wife of Albert M. Smith, and daughter of the late Dr. A. W. Elwes, of the United States Army.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Trains leave Desbrosses-st., Cortlandt, and Liberty sts., at 2 o'clock P. M.

UNDERHILL.—On 13th inst., ANNA UNDERHILL, aged 80 years, daughter of the late Joshua Underhill.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from Friends' Meeting-house, 20th-st., at 10 o'clock, Fifth day, 16th inst.

VALENTINE.—On Seventh day evening, first month, 11th, ANN T., wife of Stephen Valentine, in the 77th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. [illegible] Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Fourth day, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WHITING.—Jan. 12, AUGUSTUS WHITING, in the 77th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 3 West 34th-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 15, at 10 A. M.

WOODWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, THOMAS WOODWARD, in the 80th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 100 Sands-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEAT HOLIDAY GOODS—GOLD PENS.

(CIRCULAR.)

To those engaged in mercantile pursuits, any invention that will facilitate their labors is highly worthy of notice, as well as of extensive patronage. One of the most important inventions of the present age is that of a pen that possesses the necessary qualities of firmness in mark and durability in use.

Pre-eminently such are those of JOHN FOLEY, manufacturer of fine Gold Pens and Pencils, No. 2 Astor House. Their superior value is tested by the long time he has been engaged in our City in their manufacture.

We, the subscribers, who know the value of FOLEY'S Pens, from constant use of them for a number of years, cheerfully recommend them to those who wish for the best and most perfect gold pen ever made.

Signed by the following gentlemen and over 1,000 others:

J. E. Williams, President Metropolitan Nat'l Bank.
Geo. S. Coe, President Am. Exchange Nat'l Bank.
J. A. Beardesley, Cashier Nat'l Bank of North Am.
Wm. A. Falls, President Corn Exchange Bank.
R. H. Lowry, President Nat'l B'k of the Republic.
F. D. Tappan, President Gallatin National Bank.
C. F. Timpson, Cashier Continental National Bank.
Isaac G. Ogden, Cashier New-York County N. Bk.
Wm. L. Jenkins, President Bank of America.
J. W. Lewis, Cashier Union National Bank.
Wm. B. Meeker, Cashier Bk. of N. Y. N. Bkg. Ass.
J. E. Southworth, President Atlantic National Bk.
Wm. H. Cox, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
James Buell, President Imp. and Traders' Nat'l Bk.
J. M. Crane, Cashier Shoe and Leather Nat'l Bank.
Geo. W. Willett, Cashier Bull's Head Bank.
Clarke, Dodge & Co.
Howes and Macy.
White, Morris & Co.
Vermilye & Co.
Winslow, Lanier & Co.
Geo. D. Arthur & Co.
Fisk & Hatch.
H. T. Morgan & Co.
American Express Co.
Adams Express Co.
Wells, Fargo & Co.
United States Express Co.
Barclay & Livingston.
H. J. Raymond & Co., *New-York Daily Times.*
A. Gordon, Cashier New York *Herald.*
T. Ketcham & Co.
S. B. Chittenden & Co.
Johnson & Higgins.
Chas. Dennis, Vice-President Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.
Daniel D. Smith, President Commercial Mutual Ins. Co.
Elwood Walter, President Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co.
A. F. Wilmarth, Vice-President Home Fire Ins. Co.
Morris Franklin, President New-York Life Ins. Co.
Sold by all the principal stationers and jewelers.
JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer.
No. 2 Astor House, opposite the *Herald* Office.

CAUTION.

LEA & PERRINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Buyers of this Sauce are cautioned to avoid the numerous counterfeits and imitations offered for sale.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New-York,
Agents for the United States.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 18, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 11½ A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 6 and 11 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

NOTICE.—WE WOULD MOST RESPECTfully call the attention of our patrons to the fact that, through the kindness of a brother grocer, we shall be able to supply their orders promptly and as well as heretofore. Thanking them for their kind patronage in the past, and trusting that we will receive their encouragement in the future, we will prepare to continue the business in our old stand, No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th-st., as soon as the premises can be renovated. Please send all orders to No. 1,300 Broadway, corner 34th-st., and oblige

SAMUEL W. GEERY & CO.

AN EXHIBITION WILL TAKE PLACE at the State Arsenal, on 7th-av., New-York, on THURSDAY, the 16th, at 12 M., of the Lightning Fuse, as applied to blowing up buildings in case of fire, showing explosions along its whole line of fire. Officers of Insurance Companies, Fire Department, Army and Navy, and the Press are invited.

(Signed.) EDWIN GOMEZ,
No. 217 West 13th-st., New-York.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILAdelphia, who, for the last thirty-five years has devoted his attention exclusively to the cure of pulmonary diseases, will again be at his consultation rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., where advice will be given free to all, but for a thorough examination with the respirometer, the charge will be $5.

DENTISTRY.—ALL WHO WISH TO study economy in first-class dental operations will call on Dr. WAIT & SON, and examine specimens and prices. Beautiful sets of teeth from $15 to $50. Extracting under pure fresh gas. Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., opposite Association Hall and Academy of Design.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,

By arrangement with the author and from his advance sheets,

LITTLE HODGE.

By the author of "Ginx's Baby,"

With author's Preface for American Edition. 12mo, cloth, $1 25.

In the point, pith, and pungency of its style, and the general interest of its subject, "Little Hodge" resembles the famous "Ginx's Baby" more than any other work of this popular writer.

DODD & MEAD,
Publishers, No. 762 Broadway, New-York.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cts.

SEVENTH THOUSAND.

BARRIERS BURNED AWAY.

By Rev. E. P. ROE.

Large 12mo, $1 75.

Published but five weeks. Fifth edition, (seventh thousand,) fast selling.

DODD & MEAD,
Publishers, No. 762 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A regular meeting of the Nineteenth Assembly District Republican Association will be held at their Head-quarters, corner 34th-st. and 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, at 8 P. M. All Republicans of the district are respectfully invited to attend. The new officers will be installed and Standing Committees appointed. By order.

DAVID CLARKE, President.
CHARLES F. BRUDER, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange, yesterday, Tuesday, Jan. 14, was large, and considerable interest was evinced in the sale by Hugh N. Camp, made by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Jarvis Slade, Esq., receiver, of the valuable property known as No. 179 Broadway, owned, and in part occupied, by the International Fire Insurance Company, recently failed. The premises are situated on the west side of Broadway, between Cortlandt and Dey streets, and embrace a lot 25.3 feet front by about 104 feet in depth, with a five-story brown-stone building on same nearly covering the lot. The heating and ventilating apparatus, with the gas fixtures, were sold with the building. The property was sold to Wm. S. Duke, for $156,000, but for whom the purchase was made, whether for an individual or company, Mr. Duke declined to say. It was expected that a better price would be realized, for the location is extremely desirable, and the building rents, we are informed, for nearly $20,000 per annum. Mr. Camp also sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of John C. Conner, Esq., referee, a lot 23.9 by 92, with a two-story brick shop of no particular value, upon the same, known as No. 517 East Sixteenth-street, north side, 238 feet east of Avenue A, for $4,500, the purchaser being I. Metzger. This same property was sold some three months ago for $4,700, but the purchaser at that auction having failed to comply with the terms of sale, a resale was made yesterday with the result noted. E. H. Ludlow & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Edward H. Nicoll, Esq., referee, disposed of three four-story brick tenement-houses, with brown-stone trimmings, situate on the south side of East One Hundred and Tenth-street, 75 feet west of First-avenue, (lots each 25x100.11,) the one nearest the avenue for $10,000, and the two adjoining for $10,250 each. Also a similar house and lot on the north side of One Hundred and Ninth-street, 100 feet west of First-avenue, in rear of above, for $10,400. The property was all purchased by H. A. Bogert, the plaintiff in the legal action. No other sales were made, the legal auction in charge of Wm. Kennelly, of house and lot on Eldridge-street, near Hester-street, and of house and lot on Hester-street, near Allen-street, being adjourned for two weeks to Jan. 28.

To-day the following auctions will be held, at which real estate as described will be offered: By A. J. Bleecker, Son, & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, at Exchange, of three three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone-front houses and lots, on Fourth-avenue, north-east corner of East Eighty-fifth-street, corner lot in size 22.2 by 82.2, adjoining lots 20 by 82.2, houses each about 50 feet deep. Also, adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, Wm. C. Barrett, Esq., referee, of one gore lot, 11.10 by 100.8 by 125 by 100.2, on the north side of East Eighty-ninth-street, 125 feet west of Third-avenue; and of one gore lot, 83.3 by 102.7, on the south side of East Ninetieth-st., 300 feet west of Third-avenue. By Muller, Wilkins, & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of Superior Court, Joseph Meeks, Esq., referee, at Exchange, of three two-story frame houses, with brick basements and lots—latter each 16.8 by 100.9—situate on the north side of East One Hundred and Fifth-street, two of the same 120 feet west of Second-avenue, and the other 201 feet west of the avenue; also, one similar house, with lot, 16.8 by 100.9, on the south side of the same street, above named, 200 feet west of Second-avenue. By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, at Exchange, of four lots, together forming a plot in size 80 by 102.2, on the south side of East Seventy-fifth-street, 200 feet west of Second-avenue; and, by Sheriff, legal sale at City Hall, of one lot, 18.8 by 102.2, with improvements, on the north side of East Seventy-eighth-street, 287.2 feet east of Fourth-avenue.

Wyckoff & James, real estate brokers and auctioneers, No. 203 Montague-street, Brooklyn, have just issued their *Real Estate Bulletin* for January, which, for reference concerning Brooklyn property, will be found of value by investors.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873.

NEW-YORK.

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 5-story brown-stone building and lot, No. 179 Broadway, w. s., about 70 ft. n. of Cortlandt-st., lot 25.3x104x25x103	$156,000
1 2-story brick shop and lot, No. 517 East 16th-st., n. s., 238 ft. e. of Avenue A, lot 23.9x92	4,500
By E. H. Ludlow & Co.	
1 4-story brick tenement h. and l., East 110th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st-av., lot 25x100.11	10,000
2 4-story brick tenement hs. and ls., East 110th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., adjoining above, lots same size, $10,250 each	20,500
1 4-story brick tenement h. and l., East 109th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., in rear of above, lot 25x100.11	10,400

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Jan. 13.

Canal-st., No. 212, n. s., 67.6 ft. e. of Renwick-st., irregular, 4-5th part	$8,600
Jackson-st., e. s., 24 ft. n. of Front-st., 19.4x75	1,600
74th-st., s. e. corner 4th-av., 36x74; 74th-st., s. s., 36 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x74	87,000
87th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 3d-av., 59.4x53.8	60,000
112th-st., n. s., 143 ft. w. of Avenue A, 125x100.11; 113th-st., s. s., 143 ft. w. of Avenue A, 125x100.11; 111th-st., n. s., 143 ft. w. of Avenue A, 125x100.11; 112th-st., s. s., 143 ft. w. of Avenue A, 175x100.11	61,500
128th-st., s. s., 177.7 ft. e. of 2d-av., 19.8x100.11	13,650
127th-st., s. s., 235 ft. e. of 3d-av., 5x99.11	800
142d-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x99.11	4,000
Avenue C, w. s., 97 ft. s. of 17th-st., 23x88	13,000
Prescott-av., w. s., 210 ft. s. of Emerson-st., 104x123.10x100x136.6	3,000
Madison-av., w. s., 79.11 ft. s. of 133d-st., 20x80	14,300
Madison-av., e. s., 60.5 ft. s. of 67th-st., 20x75	40,000
Vermillyea-av., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Dyckman-st., 250 n.x150 e.x75 n., 183.5 ft. to King's Bridge road, and thence w. 175 ft. to point 125 ft. e. from Dyckman-st. if extended, thence x s. 324.8 ft. to place of beginning; Vermillyea-av., n. s., about 100 ft. w. of Academy-st., thence w. 125x thence n. 169x thence e. 113.10x thence s. 33x thence e. 5.6x thence s 137, to place of beginning; 5th-av., n. e. corner 49th-st., 33.10x100	50,000
49th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	130,000
11th-av., s. e. corner 73d-st., 76.8x100	30,000
Bolton road, n. e. corner Seaman-av., thence n. w. along Bolton-road, 128 ft. to Prescott-av., x thence e. 264.2 ft., x thence s. 105.3 ft., x thence e. 151.9 ft., x thence s. 81.10 ft. to Seaman-av., x thence w. 138.8 ft. to place of beginning	15,500
LEASES.	
Wall-st., s. w. corner Water-st., 5 years, per year	$15,000
2d-av., No. 668, 3½ years, per year	1,500
6th-av., No. 551 s.w. corner 33d-st., 5 yrs., per year	3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SCHOOL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscribers have for sale a valuable school property in this city, completely furnished, centrally located, and long occupied as a young ladies' seminary; capacity for about forty boarders, and a large number of day scholars: will be sold on very favorable terms if applied for immediately. Call on or address VAN CLEAF & BUCK, Attorneys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

O. H. PIERSON, AUCTIONEER, AND Dealer in Real Estate.—My contract having expired with A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., I will conduct the auction business in all its branches, and pay particular attention to excursion land sales in New-Jersey, New-York, Westchester County, and Long Island, and selling of household furniture, stores, &c. Office, No. 5 Pine-st., New-York.
O. H. PIERSON.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT HOUSE NO. 7 East 48th-st., 24x55x100; the house has just been completed by day's work, and built in the most thorough and substantial manner; nearly all the trimming is in hard woods, with beautiful cabinet finish, and is replete with all the modern conveniences and comforts; to a party desiring a really first-class house, the above offers an opportunity seldom met with. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—THE AMELIA Hotel, Amelia Court-house, Virginia, thirty miles from Richmond, on Richmond and Danville Railroad, containing sixty rooms, with brick stores on street, and 180 acres of land, adjoining depot and Court-house. Apply to A. V. SCOTT, Amelia Court-house, Virginia, or S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 15 East 26th-st., New-York.

ELEGANT CENTRAL PARK DWELLING, on 74th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., at a bargain; 25 feet front, four stories, entirely new, superb hard-wood finish; full lot; location unexceptionable; will be sold cheap on unusually liberal terms. Apply to JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row.

BUY THIS HOUSE.—FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house in West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20x60x98.9; hard wood, marble hall, parlors frescoed, perfect order throughout. Price, $35,000; terms easy.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, Corner of 17th-st.

A.—LEXINGTON-AV.—HOUSE FOR sale, near 61st-st.; four story, brown stone, high stoop; house 20x50, lot 80; hard wood, marble hall, together with mirrors, gas-fixtures, &c.; price, $30,000.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone dwelling, finished in hard woods, on Madison-av., between 53d and 54th sts.; situation excellent, between Drs. Robinson's and Ganse's churches; price low; terms easy. Apply to JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row.

IF YOU OWN TENEMENT PROPERTY AND want your rooms rented, rents collected, and property looked after, place it in my care. GEORGE B. WALTON, agent for tenement property in Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Wards. Office, No. 21 Park-row.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT AND PERfect house No. 237 Madison-av.; four story, high stoop, brown stone, 25x60, and two-story extended dining-room, by 100; price $90,000, or, with the costly and elegant furniture, $100,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH EARLY POSSESSION, the first-class four-story brown-stone house, No. 622 5th-av., near 50th-st.; Columbia College lease, $1,000 per annum, fifteen years to run; size 25x65; lot 100 feet deep; price, $70,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON 5TH AND PARK AVS.—No. 566 5th-av., decorated and furnished in the most elegant manner; No. 61 Park-av., now being decorated; price low, terms easy. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT WIDE house, four story, high stoop, on 5th-av., near 48th-st. For particulars apply to
HOLMES BROTHERS.
No 46 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—IN CHAMBERS-ST., OPPOsite City Hall Park, and near the corner of Centre-st., a substantial marble store, 30 feet wide by 150 feet, with a large rent roll. Price $175,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, No. 315 West 57th-st.; four story, high stoop, brown stone; 25x55x100.5; price $55,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE HARLEM HOUSES and lots, well located, for sale at reasonable prices by JERE JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE OF A. JOURNEAY, No. 42½ Lispenard-st.—Houses and stores for sale and to let will receive prompt attention.

BOND-ST. PROPERTY TO LEASE.—Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE LOT ON BROADWAY
FOR SALE,
BETWEEN 39TH AND 40TH STS.
TERMS EASY.
For particulars apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
No. 7 Pine-st.
Branch Office No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

JOHN S. PIERCE,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
NO. 106 BROADWAY.
Money loaned on bond and mortgage. Mortgages cashed at short notice.
Charge of estates solicited.

BALL, BLACK & CO. INTENDING TO close up their business the coming Spring, offer their building south-west corner of Broadway and Prince-st. FOR SALE upon advantageous terms.

It is 51 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet on Prince-st.; is THOROUGHLY and ENTIRELY FIRE-PROOF, NO WOOD whatever having been used in its construction; it is five stories high, besides an attic, and the ROOF IS IRON; is heated throughout by steam, and has an Otis steam elevator running from the basement to the attic, all the machinery and the boiler being outside of the building under the sidewalk.

It is believed to be one of the most ELEGANT, SUBSTANTIAL, and COMPLETE buildings in the City. For further particulars inquire as above.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN LOTS FOR SALE.—Seventeen lots on 8th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on corner; finely located; also, eleven lots on Bedford-av., between Park and Flushing avs. All very low; long time; small payments.
O. H. PIERSON,
Auctioneer and dealer in real estate.
No. 5 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT A GREAT BARGAIN.

Splendid country-seat, east side of and fronting Passaic River, half mile from Montclair Railroad Station, near Newark city line, formerly occupied by Thomas B. Bynner, Esq. Large and superb mansion; fine grounds and out-buildings; nine acres; 400 feet water-front; very valuable.

The whole will make 125 city lots, with splendid views. Have photograph. Will sell for much less than current prices to a cash customer on exceedingly liberal terms. Apply to JERE JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, FINE farm in Dutchess County, N. Y., containing 200 acres, twenty acres timber land, balance in a high state of cultivation; suitable for a milk or dairy farm; dwelling-house and barn in good condition; five minutes' walk from Dutchess and Columbia Railroad Depot; about two hours from New-York by Hudson River Railroad; terms easy. Apply to MILLON A. FOWLER, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., or BENJ. BURROUGHS, on premises, near Brinckerhoffville, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE VERY low—Demarest, N. J., four minutes' walk from station, one hour from City, a beautiful two-story basement and attic modern-built house, thirteen rooms; all modern improvements; stable; one acre ground; charmingly situated; $13,000. Very easy terms if sold. Want Brooklyn house.
O. H. PIERSON,
Auctioneer and dealer in real estate,
No. 5 Pine-st.

WYOMING, WYOMING, WYOMING, the new city, fifteen miles from New-York in New-Jersey; lots and plots for sale very low and on easy terms; inducements for building; four stations near and on the property; rapidly improving.
O. H. PIERSON,
Auctioneer and dealer in real estate,
No. 5 Pine-st.

MODEL VILLAS AND COTTAGES erected to order at reasonable prices and on easy terms. A few choice suburban lots, carefully selected with regard to healthiness and beauty of location, accessibility, &c., ready for immediate improvement. Plans, specifications, and estimates at shortest notice. HUBERT & PIRSSON, Architects,
No. 194 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT WEST-port Conn., convenient to depot; fine shade and water view; land adjoining for sale. Address Mrs. C. SANFORD, Westport, Conn.

PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I.—For sale or to let, unfurnished. Apply to DAVID G. FLOYD, Greenport, L. I.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BROADWAY LOFTS TO LET OR Lease.—Four lofts, together or separately, corner Broadway and Lispenard-st., well lighted, and in good order.
G. A. KISSAM, No. 6 Pine-st., basement.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

WANTED TO LEASE—AT STAMFORD or vicinity, a place suitable for a gentleman's residence, somewhere in the vicinity of Stamford, Conn. House must be well furnished, good stable, and at least two or three acres of ground. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of .... $1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.
Price, 99 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

10 TO 20 PER CENT.
INVESTMENTS.
ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS,
Interest paid by State Treasurer in New-York.
FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS.

Insurance, Gas-light, Bank, and City Railroad Stocks and Bonds; also, other first-class securities for sale, at the lowest market rates, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Choice investment Stocks and Bonds a specialty with this house for twenty-one years.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Jan. 7, 1873.
SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock on FRIDAY, 17th inst., for the purchase of
$200,000 Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1876.
$100,000 Public Park Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1918.
Proposals must state price offered, in addition to accrued interest.
The Controller reserves the right to reject any proposals not to the interest of the city.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Jan. 13, 1873.
SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock on TUESDAY, 21st inst., for
$300,000 New-York Bridge Bonds, Seven per Cent., due July 1, 1920, 1921, 1922.
Proposals must state price offered, in addition to accrued interest.
The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not to the interest of the City.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

FINANCIAL.—A MEMBER OF A WELL-known Chicago law firm would like to confer with New-York parties having money to invest on bond and mortgage on Chicago or Cook County real estate security for a term of years, at nine and ten per cent interest, payable in New-York. Address for two days CHICAGO LOANS, care National Park Bank, New-York.

MUTUAL BANK, NO. 750 BROADWAY, New-York.—The annual election for directors and inspectors of election of this bank will be held at their banking-house, on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway Extension

FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, **100 miles, from Champaign to Havana**, on the Illinois River, **are completed**, and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. **Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $385,000 over 1871. Net receipts** from this part of the line alone **are more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds** made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and **connects important towns and cities**, and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which **insure local business of great magnitude**. Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and enable **it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.**

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, **308 miles are completed**, and 96 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, **convertible into stock** at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. **Price, 90** and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

THE INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL
RAILWAY COMPANY'S
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS.

AN EAST AND WEST AIR-LINE OF 152 MILES FROM INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, TO DECATUR, ILLINOIS, two of the largest railway centres in the West.

The WESTERN DIVISION (eighty-five miles) of this important line, opening, for the first time, direct Western communication with the

BLOCK COAL FIELDS

of Indiana, will be completed and ready for business, with an ample first-class freight and passenger equipmen, by FEBRUARY, 1873.

It traverses a populous and a highly cultivated district, now without railway connections, and it is assured a profitable business from the start, in coal and farm products.

A large part of the cost of construction has been, and will in the end, be paid in cash by the stockholders and people on the line.

Bonds $1,000 each, payable in thirty years, principal and interest, in GOLD, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Sinking Fund 2½ per cent. of gross earnings.

Whole Issue, $2,500,000, of which those now selling are on COMPLETED ROAD.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest, by the Financial Agents of the Company (of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained.)

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.
AND
GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by
Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

$50,000 OF THE 6 PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
$100,000 OF THE 7 PER CENT. ATLANTIC DOCK BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
A. S. BAYLIS & CO.,
No. 19 William-st., New-York.

OFFICES OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, NOS. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING, Jan. 14, 1873.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected officers of this Company for the ensuing year:
HENRY H. GORDON, President.
W. M. BRAMHALL, Vice President and Treasurer.
HENRY LOVERIDGE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of Trustees of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1873, the polls to remain open from 12 to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 10, 3 P. M., to Jan. 21, 10 A. M.
GARRY HERDON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
ST. LOUIS
AND
SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
(CONSOLIDATED,)
Of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

30 year 7 per cent., with Sinking Fund of 2 1-2 per cent. of Gross Earnings.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK. INTEREST SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

This road is formed by the consolidation of the St. Louis and South-eastern, the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads, and is the shortest and best possible route from ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO to NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, MACON, MOBILE, SAVANNAH, and CHARLESTON. Its superstructure and equipment are unsurpassed by any in the West.

ITS MONTHLY EARNINGS HAVE, SINCE THE CONSOLIDATION, ALREADY REACHED AN AVERAGE OF $105,000, AND ARE AMPLE TO OPERATE THE ROAD AND PAY THE INTEREST ON THE ENTIRE BONDED DEBT.

Three hundred and fifty-eight miles of this road are completed and fully equipped. The Consolidated Bonds are issued at the rate of $21,000 per mile for the purpose of making a single debt, completing branches, and supplying equipment to meet the rapidly-increasing business. $1,600,000 have been sold, and we offer a limited number at **90 and accrued interest in currency.**

The St. Louis Board of Trade recently passed a series of resolutions expressing the opinion "THAT THIS WILL BECOME ONE OF THE BEST PAYING LINES LEADING OUT OF ST. LOUIS," congratulating the stockholders on "THE HONORABLE AND ABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY," expressing the belief "that THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS TO THE AMOUNT OF $21,000 PER MILE IS GOOD, AND RECOMMENDING THEM WITHOUT HESITATION AS AN INVESTMENT TO CAPITALISTS, BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD."

Under the terms of the Consolidated Mortgage parties holding Bonds issued by the St. Louis and South-eastern Railway Company of Illinois and Indiana, or by the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad Company, (7 per cent. currency,) are entitled to the privilege of exchanging the same for the Consolidated Bonds, and can do so upon application.

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as an unexceptionable Railway Security.

Full particulars furnished, upon application, by
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
WINSLOW & WILSON,
No. 70 William-st., New-York.

GUARANTEED BONDS
On a Completed Road.
The Cincinnati, Richmond, and Fort Wayne Railroad Co.'s
First Mortgage
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by
The Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad Company,
The Pennsylvania Company, and
The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway Company. Price, 92½ and interest. Full particulars on application to
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.
No 27 Pine-st.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD, OF LONG ISLAND,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
(EXTENSION)
FOR SALE BY
JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 24 Pine-st.,
Pamphlets and all particulars upon application.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA BONDS, GUAR'D.
8 PER CENT. BONDS, CITY ST. PAUL, MINN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.
For sale by FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 14 Wall-st.,
ANDREWS & CO., Paris,
BANKERS.
Travelers' and Commercial Credits, Circular Notes, and Exchange on Paris and UNION BANK OF LONDON. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. RAILWAY LOANS NEGOTIATED.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
GUARANTEED BY THE
CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, at 12½ o'clock:

$23,000 First Mortgage Sevens, due in 1887, of the Winona and St. Peter's Railroad. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED ON EACH BOND.

The Winona and St. Peter's Company forms the line of the Chicago and North-western Railroad in the State of Minnesota, is wholly owned and controlled by the latter Company, which pays the interest January and July on these bonds at its office in this City.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company and for inspectors of election, will be held at the Company's office, No. 158 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 21st inst., between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD,
Vermont Division.

The Shortest Trunk Line from the Lakes to the Atlantic. Montreal 57 miles nearer Portland by this route than any other. More than half the line in successful operation, and the balance rapidly approaching completion. The First Mortgage Gold Bonds of this road we recommend as combining profit with absolute safety. For sale or exchange for marketable securities.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 311 Broadway, New-York,
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
No. 118 Milk-st., Boston.

7 Per Cent. Gold
First Mortgage Bonds of the Springfield and Illinois South-Eastern Railway.

We believe the above Bonds, at the price we are asking for them, offer greater inducements to investors than any railway bonds upon the market. They are a first lien of only $15,000 per mile upon a completed road, fully equipped, having a TRAFFIC GUARANTEE by which it is estimated that from one to two hundred thousand dollars of these bonds will be redeemed at par and accrued interest annually by lot, thus giving the fortunate holders of the drawn bonds over 10 per cent. advance on their investment, and nearly 10 per cent. interest until the bonds are drawn.

We invite the attention of capitalists to this security as a particularly desirable one, and shall be glad to furnish pamphlets, and maps, and all particulars upon application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, coupon and registered. Interest payable April and October, in New-York or London. This road, now making rapid progress toward completion, is the western end of the NEW AIR LINE from Chicago to Buffalo, with the best business connections at Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, and Buffalo.

Pamphlets and full information furnished by
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
BANKERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.
FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT.
BONDS
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY, COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.
DENOMINATIONS $1,000 and $500.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD this day, the following-named gentlemen were chosen Directors:
J. O. WHITEHOUSE.
THOMAS A. VYSE, JR.
BARNET L. SOLOMON.
JAMES DAYTON.
JOHN Q. PREBLE.
CLEMENT S. PARSONS.
GARDNER R. COLBY.
ADOLPH POPPENHUSEN.
JOHN T. HILL.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board THOMAS A. VYSE, JR., was elected President, and JOHN T. HILL Vice-President.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this bank, held at the Banking-house, this day, the following gentlemen were chosen to serve for the ensuing year:

William H. Fogg,	Jackson S. Schultz,
Joseph E. Bulkley,	Hull Clark,
Oliver Hoyt,	Eugene Kelly,
George J. Byrd,	Wm. T. Blodgett,
George H. Potts,	James L. Hornett,
Peter Hayden,	Robert Squires,
Arthur Leary,	James L. Worth,
William K. Kitchen.	

And the following for Inspectors of Election:
Loring Andrews, John H. Marshall,
Wilson G. Hunt.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, William K. Kitchen was unanimously re-elected President.
JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 167 BROADWAY, FARRELL BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1873.
AT A REGULAR MEETING OF the Board of Directors, held Thursday, Jan. 9, 1873, Mr. JAMES D. SPARKMAN was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.
W. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1873.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of this institution, held this day, SAMUEL T. BROWN, Esq., was duly elected President, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Thomas Jeremiah.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on first-class City property. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st. Branch Office, No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FINANCIAL.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.
Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

DIVIDENDS.

TRADESMEN'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 186 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1873.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on demand.
T. Y. BROWN,
Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GERMANIA FIRE INS. CO.,
NO. 175 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1873.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable on demand, at the office of the Company.
HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 471 BROADWAY, Jan. 13, 1873.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.
J. F. JEREMIAH,
Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner 55th-st.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays from 6 P. M. to 8 P. M.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Sec. and Treas.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1872.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 24th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.
Blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
STUYVESANT
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1873.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
SIX PER CENT.,
payable on demand, at the office, No. 122 Bowery.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1873.
BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.
The Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, NO. 67 BLEECKER ST., (OPPOSITE CROSBY-ST.,) NEW-YORK, JAN. 8, 1873.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the by-laws for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows:
At the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums of Five and under Five Hundred Dollars, and of Four per cent. on all sums amounting to Five Hundred Dollars and upward, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 20th of this month.
Also, an extra interest, being in addition, and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest, and calculated on the same principle.
This interest is carried as once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the 20th inst.
CHARLES R. SWORDS, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1873, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this City.
The transfer-books will be reopened on the 16th prox.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State,
FRANCIS B. POND, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1872.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, NO. 374 6TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1872.
SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have declared the seventh Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum.
Payable on and after Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1873.
All dividends not drawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.
All money deposited on or before Jan. 11, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
B. F. BEEKMAN, President.
WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 4, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 3, 1873. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 10th inst., until Feb. 4. By order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 8, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. upon the stock of this Company, payable at its agency, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1873, to stockholders registered at the close of business Jan. 25.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Jan. 25, and reopened on Monday, Feb. 17.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1873.
The transfer-books will be closed from the afternoon of THURSDAY, 26th inst., until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1873.
C. F. COLES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1873.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company, have declared a Quarterly Dividend of $2 per share, payable at the Union Trust Company of New-York, on and after Feb. 1, proximo. The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Monday, Feb. 3.
GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787.) OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1873.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., also an extra Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1873, free of all tax. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 15th inst.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the offices of this Company in St. Louis, and at No. 237 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 15, 1873, to stockholders of record of Jan. 6, 1873.
The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 6, 1873; to be reopened Jan 20, 1873. A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

SEVENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1873.
DIVIDEND.—THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1873.
FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on demand.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1873.
FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, President.
LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1873.
A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIdend of Three and One-half per Cent. on capital stock and reserved fund is payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of (4) FOUR PER CENT. free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.

DIVIDENDS.

42D DIVIDEND.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
Office No. 156 Broadway.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on and after the 6th inst.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
Present rate of interest, six per cent.
Deposits made on or before MONDAY, Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Assets, $8,377,307 13.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th Street.
DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on the third Monday in January.
DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
JOHN H. LYON, President.
DAVID MORGAN, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
ASSETS OVER $1,000,000.
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
Deposits payable ON DEMAND with interest due.
Accounts strictly *private* and *confidential.*
Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.
A specialty made of issuing Compound Interest Certificates payable ON DEMAND.
Especial advantages afforded to those having in charge trust funds.
The following persons are among the
TRUSTEES:

Washington, D. C.	
GEN. B. W. BRICE	Late Chief Paymaster, U. S. A.
E. B. FRENCH	Second Auditor U. S. Treasury.
MOSES KELLY	Cashier National Metropolitan Bank.
WM. RICHARDSON	Ass't Sec'y United States Treasury.
L. E. TUTTLE	Assistant Treas. of the United States.
New-York City.	
WILLIAM C. BRYANT	The Evening Post.
R. R. GRAVES	R. R. Graves & Co.
REV. H. H. GARNET, D. D.	Pastor Shiloh Pres. Ch.
WALTER T. HATCH	W. T. Hatch & Sons.
SAMUEL HOLMES	Scovill Manufacturing Company.
SETH B. HUNT	Seth B. Hunt & Co.
E. A. LAMBERT	Pres. Craftsmen's Life Ass. Co.
E. P. SMITH	49 Reade-street.
REV. GEO. WHIPPLE	Sec. Am. Missionary Association.
Boston.	
HON. WILLIAM CLAFLIN	Ex-Gov. of Massachusetts.

BANK HOURS—Daily, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday nights, from 5 to 8 P. M.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
J. W. ALVORD, Pres. SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary. J. J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

CLINTON SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 268 8TH-AV.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will date from the 1st inst. Interest at Six per Cent. per annum.
NATHANIEL ELLIS, President.
ORLANDO P. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS'
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.
INTEREST.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. per annum will be credited Jan. 1 on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1873.
Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 5 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
Chatham-square and New Bowery.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1872.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—An Interest Dividend at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum, will be paid to all depositors entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1873. Dividends not withdrawn will be added to the principal.
Money deposited now will draw interest as from Jan. 1.
HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

Broadway Savings Institution,
NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 20, 1873.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 73 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1872.
Interest will be paid to depositors, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 to $500, and six per cent. on all sums exceeding that, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, the 20th of January.
Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1873, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.
J. HARSEN RHOADES, }

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 301 3d-av., corner of 23d-st.
The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of January, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.
Deposits received of any sum from *One to Twenty-five Thousand Dollars.*
Money deposited on or before *Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.*
FRED. OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows:
On sums of 500 Dollars and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and
On sums exceeding 500 Dollars, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum. ALSO, an EXTRA INTEREST of the same amount, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th inst.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.
WM. H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 166 Nassau-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.
DIVIDEND.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit ONE OR MORE MONTHS next previous to Jan. 1, will be paid on and after Jan. 21, 1873.
INTEREST not withdrawn will be credited as principal from Jan. 1.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable to depositors on and after Jan. 21.
Interest not withdrawn draws interest from Jan 1.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE HARDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Robt. H. Corbett, Esq., No. 6 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1872.
ELIZABETH HARDEN, Administratrix.
AMOS H. TROWBRIDGE, Administrator.
s18-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Morris Kelly, No. 327 2d-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1872.
MARGARET HAMILTON, Executrix.
MORRIS KELLY, Executor.
n20-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN R. LAWRENCE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the residence of the subscriber, John Lawrence, No. 22 West 17th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of October, 1872.
JOHN LAWRENCE, } Executors.
LEONARD JACOB, }
o16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. DORTIC, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office and place of business, No. 90 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of January, 1873.
SEBASTIAN C. DORTIC, Executor.
ja8-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of GEORGE F. THOMAE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 52 East 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of September, 1872.
MARIA E. THOMAE.
s25-law6mW

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE MERCHANT TAILORing and Clothing business of CHAS. T. STEVENS, located at Danbury, Conn. Any person acquainted with the business will find this an excellent opportunity for safe investment, as this is an old and well-established business, and will be sold at a low price in consequence of poor health.
CHAS. T. STEVENS.
DANBURY, Dec. 27, 1872.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $5,000 OR $10,000, to engage in the cloth and Italian business for cash. Address O. P. Q., Box No. 121 Times Office.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Java, Wednesday, Jan. 15.	*Cuba, Wednesday, Feb. 5.
Calabria, Wed'day, Jan. 22.	Parthia, Wed'sday, Feb. 12.
Algeria, Wed'day, Jan. 29.	Java, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage....................$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NOTICE.

The "Java" will sail for Liverpool and Queenstown on Wednesday, 15th inst., passengers will embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 6½ P. M. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 P. M.
ATLANTIC.......SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 2½ P. M.
ADRIATIC.......SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 8½ A. M.
OCEANIC........SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 A. M.
BALTIC.........SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 7:30 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FRANCE, THOMSON.....Wed'day, Jan. 15, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.........Wed'day, Jan. 22, at 11 A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON.......Wed'day, Jan. 29, at 3 P. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER....Saturday, Jan. 18, at 8 A. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage..............$75 and $65, currency.
Steerage..............................$29, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, Jan. 25
WASHINGTON.......ROUSSEAU...Saturday, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT.........LEMARIE....Saturday, Feb. 22
PEREIRE..............DANRE.....Saturday, March 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin............$125 | Second cabin............$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Jan. 18, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Jan. 25, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, Jan. 30, 7 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Feb. 1, 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Feb. 8, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $80, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to or from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30 currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

EUROPA...Wed., Jan. 15	INDIA........Sat., Jan. 25
ANGLIA...Sat., Jan. 18	CALIFORNIA..Sat. Feb. 1

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. PRICE...........Jan. 15, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.............Jan. 22, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN.Jan. 29, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE....Feb. 5, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.Feb. 12, at ——.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH...........Feb. 19, at ——.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Jan. 20, 1873—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, and San Diego, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer COLORADO will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Through passengers to San Francisco by RISING STAR, Jan. 20, will remain ten days at Panama. F. R. BABY, Agent.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y
UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
MONTHLY SERVICE TO
JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails in January as follows, loading at Pier No. 12 North River:

The ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, on the 19th, at 1 P. M., for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, Puerto Cabello, and Laguayra.

For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR...................Jan. 23, '73
ERIE, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....................Feb. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM......................March 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and the infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships

GLAMORGAN..........................2,500 tons
PEMBROKE...........................2,500 tons
CARMARTHEN........................3,000 tons

The next steamer of this line

GLAMORGAN, Capt. Laybourne,

will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin........................$75 and $65 currency
Second Cabin,..................... 53 currency
Steerage.......................... 30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Tri-weekly Line. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY. Sailing from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The side-wheel steam-ships

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD.....Jan. 14
GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL.........................Jan. 16
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL.......Jan. 18

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway, corner Thomas-st.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:

ARRAGON, WESTERN.....................Wed'day, Jan. 8
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER.......Wed'day, Jan 29

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. R. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 16, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 18, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 18, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAILS
FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU, N. P.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, sailing every fortnight, on THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON. Thur. Jan. 9
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Thursday...Jan. 23
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Thurs. Feb. 6

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman.......Sat., Jan. 18
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only.) Thu's'y, Jan. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Thurs., Jan. 30
CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood........Thurs., Feb. 6.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD,

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT, taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHATEVER.

WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President. SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern. HENRY L. SLOTE. JONATHAN JANES.

AUCTION SALES.

ART SALE!

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, At the CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS, Astor-place.

MR. WALTER MANTON'S Entire Collection of Fine Paintings, all selected and purchased personally by himself while in Europe.

Mr. Manton begs to mention that he is responsible for the authenticity of every picture in his collection, and that they will be sold without reserve or limitation.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1873.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL offer for sale at public auction at the United States Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 5th day of February, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., the United States steam-ship Vanderbilt, of 3,187 tons measurement, and the United States steam-ship Resaca, of 523 tons measurement.

The vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the Yard.

The whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the vessels must be removed from the Navy-yard within two weeks from the day of such adjudication.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessels from sale at any time, and to reject any bid or offer which is considered inadequate.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, EIGHTH DISTRICT,
NEW-YORK, NO. 927 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 14, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have levied and destrained upon, and will sell at public auction through Muller, Wilkins & Co., on THURSDAY, Feb. 13, 1873, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, all the right, title and interest of Charles Tracy in and to the house and lot known as No. 129 East 17th-st., in the City of New-York, for the payment of an internal revenue tax due the United States by the said Charles Tracy.

CHAS. R COSTER, Collector.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on Feb. 3, 1873, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, I will sell at auction, by Muller, Wilkins & Co., Auctioneers, 5,000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, par $100 each; 109 Mortgage Bonds of the same Company, $1,000 each; 278 Mortgage Bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company, $1,000 each; 100 Mortgage Bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company, $1,000 each; and 50 Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, par $1,000 each. For further particulars apply to

THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver of the Ocean National Bank, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York City.

AUCTION SALES.

J. W. EHNINGER'S SALE,

previous to his departure for Europe.

THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART OF

J. W. EHNINGER, N. A.,

will be sold by auction, at the

SOMERVILLE GALLERY,

on Friday evening, 17th January.

ROBT. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE
RAILROAD PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of North Carolina, at the November term, 1872, thereof, at Asheville, in a proceeding there pending in equity, to foreclose a mortgage mentioned in the pleadings between Henry Clews and Hiram Sibley, plaintiffs, against the Western North Carolina Railroad Company and other defendants, the undersigned Commissioners appointed by the Court, at the said above-mentioned November term thereof, will sell, at the railroad depot of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, at SALISBURY, ON SATURDAY, THE 22D DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR CASH, ALL THE FRANCHISE, ROAD, ROAD-BED, ROLLING STOCK, AND PROPERTY OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION BELONGING TO THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Creditors may bid for the property, and such bidders, after paying a sufficient amount of the purchase money in cash to pay the costs and expenses incurred in the proceeding in equity above mentioned, and for the execution of the trust, &c., may be credited with their debts in payment if the amount for which the property shall sell is sufficient to pay the debts, otherwise pro rata.

When the Western connections of this road are completed it will be one of the most important and profitable railroad properties in the South.

The length of the road from Salisbury to Asheville, N. C., is 142 miles—of which 115 is completed, and running to Old Fort, McDowell County, at the eastern base of the Blue Ridge. The remainder of the road, twenty-seven miles, is mostly graded.

The cash cost and valuation of the property is

About..$4,000,000
The floating debt.................................350,000
Upon the road is a first mortgage of............1,400,000

For any further information address the Commissioners,

B. S. GAITHER, at Morganton, N. C.
MARCUS ERWIN, at Asheville, N. C.

JAN. 4, 1873.

SHERIFF'S SALE UNDER DEED OF TRUST.—Whereas, on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1871, "The German Publishing Company," a corporation duly established, and Robert J. Rombauer, both of the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, by their deed of that date, recorded in the Recorder's office of St. Louis County, in book 433, page 1, conveyed to Christoph A. Stifel, of the same place, the following-described personal property, situated in building No. 211, on the north side of Market-street, between Second and Third streets, in the City of St. Louis aforesaid, commonly known as the German Publishing Company's place of business, to wit: One Hoe cylinder press, 37x53; one boiler with double flues, 20 feet by 41-inches diameter; one twenty-horse power steam-engine, one force-pump and fixtures, one counting-machine, and all the belting, fixtures, tools, utensils, and furniture, now in the engine-room of the above premises; also one super-royal Hoe cylinder press, one Cap Gordon press, one Wells press, largest size, one double super-royal Washington hand press, one proof-press, one dry-press, one cutting-machine, one card cutter, two thousand five hundred and twenty-three (2,523) pounds, more or less, of ornamental and standard type, German and English letters, two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, more or less, of music type, and all the fixtures, tools, apparatus, and furniture now in the job-room of the above-described premises, and all the wood type in said room; also the cutting, ruling and sawing machines, cutting, finishing and backing presses, thirty-six pounds of type, more or less; and all the fixtures, tools, utensils, furniture, and apparatus now in the binding-room of the above-described premises; also all the fixtures, tools, utensils, furniture, and apparatus contained now in the news or press room of the above-described premises, and three thousand three hundred pounds, more or less, of standard and ornamental type therein contained; also all the fixtures, furniture, and matter now in the office and editorial rooms of the above-described premises, and the library therein contained; also the good-will of the German Publishing Company and of the Neue Welt, a daily and weekly newspaper published in the City of St. Louis: which conveyance was made to secure the payment of certain debt and bonds therein mentioned and described, and the assessments of insurance on the amount of said debt and bonds, &c., and whereas said debt remains due and unpaid; and the said Christoph A. Stifel, said trustee, has neglected and refused to complete the performance of the duties imposed on him by said deed; and by the provisions of said deed of trust in case default be made in payment of said debt and bonds, or a failure to perform other covenants therein, the said party of the second part, or in case of his death, refusal to act, &c., when authorized to sell, and a sale be desired by the holder of said bonds, then the Sheriff of the county might proceed to sell, &c.; and the Circuit Court of St. Louis County did, on the 21st day of December, A. D., 1872, make an order appointing the Sheriff of St. Louis County trustee to execute said deed of trust in lieu and place of said original trustee, with all the power and authority vested in said original trustee: Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Sheriff of St. Louis County, Missouri, at the request of the legal holder of said bonds, and in pursuance of said trust and the order of said Court, will, on

WEDNESDAY, 29th day of January, 1873,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, on the premises herein described, (viz., No. 211, on the north side of Market-st., between 2d and 3d sts., in the City of St. Louis, Mo.,) proceed to sell, at public auction or outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, the above described property, to satisfy said bonds and interest, together with the costs of executing this trust.

PHILIP C. TAYLOR, Sheriff of St. Louis County, Mo., and Trustee.
St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 31, 1872.

STATE OF VERMONT—BENNINGTON County.—THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, orators, vs. THE HARLEM EXTENSION RAILROAD COMPANY, defendants.—In Equity.—December Term, 1872.—Whereas, a decree was made in this cause at said term by the Court of Chancery of the State of Vermont in favor of the orators against the defendants, for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage executed by said Harlem Extension Railroad Company to the orators as trustees; and whereas, by said decree, it is ordered that unless the sum of one million six hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, adjudged to be due under said mortgage to the orators as trustees, shall be paid, with costs, by the defendants before the 20th day of January, 1873, the railroad premises, property, and franchises covered by said mortgage, so far as the same are within or derived from the State of Vermont, be sold by me, as Special Master of said Court, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy said decree, and conveyance made to the purchaser thereof accordingly.

I hereby give notice that I shall, in pursuance of said decree, and in conformity with its directions, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 20th day of January, 1873, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court-house in Bennington, in the State of Vermont, (unless the amount of said decree is previously paid by the defendants,) all that certain railroad, with its privileges, appurtenances, lands, premises, rights, and property, situate within the State of Vermont, and being all of the Harlem Extension Railroad, as now occupied, used, and operated, that lies within the State of Vermont, extending from the State line between the States of Vermont and New-York at Hoosick, in the County of Rensselaer, in the State of New-York, through the village of Bennington to Rutland, and from North Bennington, Vt., to the State line in the town of Shaftsbury, Vt., comprising the railroads formerly known as the Bennington and Rutland and Vermont and New-York Railroads, and connecting at said Hoosick with the railroad formerly known as the Lebanon Springs Railroad, and at said Rutland with the Rutland Railroad, together with all and singular the franchises and rights derived under the laws of the State of Vermont, as now held or enjoyed by any or either of the said railroad companies, for owning, occupying, maintaining, or operating said Harlem Extension Railroad within the State of Vermont.

Said sale to be subject to the rights of the orators, the said Union Trust Company, as trustees under a certain mortgage of the Bennington and Rutland Railroad, made by the Bennington and Rutland Company, on the 15th day of August, 1867, to secure the sum of five hundred thousand dollars of the bonds of said Company.—Dated at Bennington, this 10th day of December, 1872. DANIEL McEOWEN,
d11-law7wW Special Master in Chancery.

STATE OF VERMONT—BENNINGTON County.—THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, orators, vs. THE HARLEM EXTENSION RAILROAD COMPANY and the LEBANON SPRINGS RAILROAD COMPANY, defendants.—In Equity.—December Term, 1872.—Whereas, a decree was made in this cause at said term by the Court of Chancery of the State of Vermont in favor of the orators against the defendants, for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage executed by said Lebanon Springs Railroad Company to the orators as trustees; and whereas, by said decree it is ordered that unless the sum of four hundred and ninety thousand dollars and costs, adjudged to be due the orators as trustees under said mortgage, shall be paid by the defendants before the 20th day of January, 1873, the railroad premises, property, and franchises conveyed by said mortgage be sold by me, as a Special Master of said Court, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy said decree, and conveyance made thereof to the purchaser accordingly.

I hereby give notice that I shall, in pursuance of said decree, and in conformity with its directions, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 20th day of January, 1873, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-house in Bennington, in the County of Bennington and State of Vermont, unless the amount of said decree is previously paid by said defendants, all that certain railroad, with its privileges, appurtenances, premises, rights, and property formerly known as the Vermont and New-York Railroad, and now the property of the Harlem Extension Railroad Company, extending from the State line between the States of New-York and Vermont at Hoosick, in the County of Rensselaer and State of New-York, to the village of Bennington, in the said County of Bennington, a distance of five miles, more or less, connecting the railroads formerly known as the Lebanon Springs Railroad, in the State of New-York, and the Bennington and Rutland Railroad, in the State of Vermont, and forming with those roads as consolidated the Harlem Extension Railroad, as now used and operated. Together with all the franchises for owning, maintaining, and operating the said Vermont and New-York Railroad derived under the laws of the State of Vermont by said Lebanon Springs and Harlem Extension Railroad Companies, or now held or enjoyed by either of them.—Dated at Bennington, this 10th day of December, 1872. DANIEL McEOWEN,
d11-law7wW Special Master in Chancery.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 694 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.—FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 7½ o'clock, VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS by European artists, the private collection of a gentleman, made from the works of German, French, and Belgian painters. Also, a collection of CHOICE CHROMOS, and a few fine steel engravings. Now on exhibition.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Jan. 15, at 12½ o'clock, within their store, fresh Palermo, Messina, and Naples Oranges and Lemons, landing ex steam-ship Dorian, and can be seen on Pier No. 21 North River.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.) 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.,) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 5:39, 6:38, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:08, 9:08, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, and 6:38 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.) 2:23, 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23, 8:08 (Ex.,) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:08, 9:08, 10:08, 11:38 A. M.; 2:23, 3:55, 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:08 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad, (Air-line,) 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 3:08 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:08, 8:08, and 9:08 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:38 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:23, and 3:08 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace-cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night; Sunday, 5, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Camden, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark, at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M.; Sunday, 5, 5:20, 6, 7, 8:10, 8:30, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M.; Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 noon, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night; Sunday, 5:20, 8:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 8, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 5:20, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night; Sunday, 5, 5:20, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10, and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:10, 10:14 A. M., 12:24 P. M., daily, 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday, 6:40 A. M., 10:12 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:10, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:10, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:33 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:20 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 3:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 13, trains will leave James slip as follows: (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley trains.
12:30 P. M.—Jamaica Accommodation.
3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (Through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express-trains.
5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.
6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway trains.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

POMMERY & GRENO,
CHAMPAGNES.
HENKELL & CO.,
HOCK AND SPARKLING WINES,
JOURNU FRERES,
CLARET AND SAUTERNE WINE.
FOR SALE BY THE LEADING WINE-DEALERS AND GROCERS.
CHARLES GRAEF,
SOLE AGENT.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF New-York.—TIFFANY & CO., plaintiffs, vs. THOMAS C. FIELDS, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not served.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 16 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within six days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and sixty-eight 50-100 dollars, with interest from the 1st day of November, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 10, 1872.

FRANK J. DUPIGNAC, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Dec. 10, 1872.

FRANK J. DUPIGNAC, Plaintiff's Attorney.
d11-law6wW*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscriber, appointed by the Supreme Court receiver of the property and effects of the INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, hereby calls a general meeting of the creditors of said Company, at the office of said receiver, No. 179 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of January, 1873, at 12 o'clock at noon, when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts, will be ascertained and adjusted, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1873. JARVIS SLADE, Receiver.

WARREN G. BROWN, Attorney for Receiver.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHing, &c., &c., manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class houses,) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, an entire second floor, four rooms, handsomely furnished; will rent together or separately; house and table first class.

NO. 120 WEST 44TH-ST.—A NICELY-furnished front room; has all modern improvements; breakfast if desired; terms moderate; reference given and required.

NO. 116 EAST 30TH-ST.—TO RENT second floor back room, southern exposure, grate fire, in a small family who own their house.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with or without board, at No. 111 East 18th-st., OPPOSITE CLARENDON HOTEL.

NO. 42 EAST 9TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, single or en suite; references.

NO. 25 WEST 26TH-ST.—PARLOR AND bedroom on second floor, with or without board; private table.

NO. 35 WEST 10TH-ST.—TO LET, TO gentlemen, without board, nicely furnished apartments.

NO. 18 EAST 17TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and Union-square.—Furnished apartments to let for gentlemen; references exchanged.

TO LET—A NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOM, with fire and gas, suitable for one or two persons; rent low. No. 91 2d-st.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas, is now open. Persons desiring to escape the rigors of a Northern Winter can obtain circulars containing full information by addressing JAMES LIDGERWOOD, Agent, No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER RESort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c.; climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.

IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN, wife, child, and nurse; parlor and bedroom, connecting with room for nurse; must be between 14th and 42d sts.; price must be moderate and references first class. Address M., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE family by a young man; satisfactory references. Address, with terms, D. F. E., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.

LINDO BROS.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 10th day of January, A. D. 1873, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MARTIN COLMAR, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of January, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SOLOMON BROWNOLD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUST MAY and AARON BERWIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of August May and Aaron Berwin, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, under the firm name of May & Berwin, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day of January, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID G. HACKNEY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M. GEO. H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RUNYON W. MARTIN, Jr., and HOWARD A. MARTIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts. Dated New-York, 9th January, 1873.

ja15-law3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Notice is hereby given that R. HOWARD KELLY and DANIEL WILSON, partners trading under the name and firm of Kelly & Wilson, of the Township of South Orange, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, have this day made an assignment to the subscriber of their estate for the equal benefit of their creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.

EDWARD W. HEBARD, Washington, Warren County, N. J.
Nov. 15, 1872. ja15-law-3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS A. CARMER, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Lewis A. Carmer, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1869.

ja8-law3wW* ISAAC M. ANDRUSS, Assignee.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 41 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the firm of GEO. A. OLNEY & CO., composed of GEORGE A. OLNEY and ROMER GILLIS, was dissolved on the 7th inst., and that ROMER GILLIS is not authorized to contract any debts nor incur any obligations to bind the firm of GEO. A. OLNEY & CO. And the debtors of GEO. A. OLNEY & CO. are hereby notified to pay amounts due said firm to the undersigned only, at the former place of business of the firm, No. 41 John-st., New-York City.

GEO. A. OLNEY.

CHANGE OF FIRM NAME.

The undersigned, only members of the firm of H. B. CROMWELL & CO., since the death of HENRY B. CROMWELL, in April, 1864, will, from and after this date, continue their business under the firm name of CLARK & SEAMAN.

JOHN H CLARK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873. SAML. H. SEAMAN.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO
of the engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
and LAST WEEK of
RICHARD III.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
EDWIN BOOTH..........as............BENEDICK,
In MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

SPECIAL.—On MONDAY NEXT, Jan. 20, Mr. BOOTH will appear, for the first time in six years, as LUCIUS JUNIUS BRUTUS in John Howard Payne's tragedy of

BRUTUS; Or, THE FALL OF TARQUIN,

which will be produced after many weeks of careful and elaborate preparation.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.

WM. B. FRELIGH..................................Manager

MONDAY EVENING, Jan 13, 1873, and until further notice, the grand spectacular romantic drama, in three acts, entitled the

TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,

written by Mr. JOSEPH C. FOSTER, and presented with all the original music, magnificent effects, and the powerfully illustrated tableaux that characterized its representation at the Grand Opera-house.

Reappearance of Mr. J. B. STUDLEY, assisted by this very efficient company. Splendid marches, tournaments, dances, ballet divertisement, combats, choruses, &c., &c. Preceded by the comedy of SLASHER AND CRASHER. Grand sacred German concert every Sunday evening. Will shortly be produced, the popular drama of BUFFALO BILL.

OLYMPIC. MATINEE.

THIS AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.
The Grand Spectacular Legend, entitled
ALHAMBRA.
ALHAMBRA.

The WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES have always been a marked feature of this popular place of amusement, and is rightly termed THE FAMILY RESORT OF NEW-YORK. Admission 50c. Secured 50c. extra.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS
OF
FISK UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE, TENN.,
Will sing at
STEINWAY HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 17.
The original Company
has been
ENLARGED AND IMPROVED
by
IMPORTANT ACCESSIONS.
Many new and touching Songs
have also been added to those formerly sung.
The Concert will surpass, both in
VARIETY AND POWER,
those which were received with such
UNIVERSAL FAVOR AND ENTHUSIASM
A YEAR AGO.
These students are endeavoring to
increase the
TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
of last year, to
SEVENTY THOUSAND.
This sum will pay for the
new site of Twenty-five Acres,
and complete
JUBILEE HALL.

Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents.

For sale at Steinway Hall, the Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway, and at the Rooms of the American Missionary Association, No. 59 Reade-st. Doors open at 7. Concert will begin at 8 o'clock.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL

CHARITY BALL,

Under the usual management,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

TUESDAY, Feb. 4.

Boxes can be obtained of Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, No. 1 Madison-av.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL BALL
(and positively the last)
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
on
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1873.

Tickets, admitting a gentleman and ladies, $5. Can be procured from any of the managers.

JAS. F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JAS. CAMERON, Secretary pro tem., 351 Broadway.

Dress-circle and proscenium boxes can be obtained upon application to

JAS. F. WENMAN, President.

22D REGT. N. G. S. N. Y. RECEPTION.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1873. Boxes may be obtained from

Capt. THOS. TATE, JR., No. 854 Broadway,
Capt. R. K. STYLES, No. 36 West 48th-st.,
COLFAX & OVERTON, No. 235 Broadway.
A. S. BRIDGMAN, No. 876 Broadway.

MR. RICHARD HOFFMAN'S FIRST piano-forte soirée SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at Chickering's concert-room.—A limited number of subscribers' names for the series received at Messrs. Chickering & Sons, and at Jordens & Martens', No. 932 Broadway.

FREE LECTURE ON FRENCH TO-NIGHT, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 1,288 Broadway, by Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT, to be followed by the first lesson of new elementary class. First lesson free to all.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

THE MOST ELEGANT PENMANSHIP in the world at DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, No 875 Broadway. All are invited to call and see specimens of improvement.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway; over 300 students in 1872; all made splendid progress. A large number fill good positions in first-class houses.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway.—Gentlemen, ladies, or boys prepared practically for business; book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., as used in the best business houses.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT.

French Conversation Classes daily.

Oral system. No Grammar. No. 1,288 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts. Office hours, 1 and 5.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MR. ALFRED BLUME, FOR MANY years successfully engaged in Germany and Italy as teacher of singing, has just arrived from Florence, and is about to commence a course of vocal tuition; singing lessons in English, Italian, German, French, and Spanish. Apply to EDWARD SCHUBERT & CO., No. 23 Union-square.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 23. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Spring term begins Feb. 11.

Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

FRENCH, ITALIAN OR SPANISH.—Thorough instruction; theory and oral practice, insuring conversational fluency. Prof. BONFANTI, No. 241 West 14th-st. Foreigners taught English. Translations.

TO RENT.—FROM JULY 1, 1873, TO A PERson of ability and experience, a well established and prosperous boarding and day school for young ladies, pleasantly situated in southern New-England. Address B. C., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

PROF. THEO. B. COMSTOCK, LECturer on geology, zoology, and botany, has time unoccupied for schools, at low rates. Care AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Cooper Union, N. Y.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys, South Amboy, N. J.; terms, $200 to $250 per year. J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

FIFTEEN YOUNG GENTLEMEN will be instructed in English, mathematics, the classics, and modern languages by THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th-st.

SPANISH LANGUAGE, FREE OF charge, at Evening High School, 13th-st., near 6th-av.; private lessons at No. 789 6th-av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, New-Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to college or business. The Winter session will begin Jan. 9, 1873. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., B. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 659 6th-av., between 48th and 49th sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 13 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A family school of the highest order, for twenty-five young ladies.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal

GARDNER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 620 5th-av. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDENER, Principals.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bordentown, N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—Spring session opens Feb. 17. Geo. C. Smith, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N.Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph.D

COLIN'S PREP. SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, NO. 1,323 Broadway, near 28th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY...Sole Lessee and Manager

TUESDAY NIGHT, Jan. 21, 1873.

The regular season WILL BE RESUMED at this theatre, which has been COMPLETELY TRANSFORMED, ENLARGED, and REDECORATED.

I. An opening address by Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, spoken by the ENTIRE COMPANY of the Fifth-avenue Theatre

II. A new Parisian sensation of singular emotional power, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, from the French of Barriere, entitled

ALIXE.

Entirely new scenery, by Mr. JAMES ROBERTS. New proscenium draperies, by Signor G. G. GARIBOLDI.

A new scene for the address, by JAMES E. HAYES, Esq.

THE BOX-OFFICE is now open, and seats may be secured for the first six nights.

Admission, $1; orchestra and balcony chairs, $1 50; dress-circle seats, $1; family circle, 50 cents; proscenium boxes, holding eight persons, $15; parquet Parisian boxes, $8.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
of
ROUND THE CLOCK.

This great local sensation, which so abounds with realistic effects, is the source of continued merriment throughout, and represented by the renowned "Star" Company, including:

Mrs. JOHN WOOD, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, and THE GIRARD BROTHERS!

Will positively be withdrawn after next Saturday evening. The great Oriental spectacle,

CATARACT OF THE GANGES.
CATARACT OF THE GANGES.
THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES,
to be produced on MONDAY, the 20th.
. LAST MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..............................Mr. A. M. PALMER

EVERY NIGHT at 8, and SATURDAY at 1½.
Mr. Brougham's thrilling drama,
ATHERLEY COURT,
ATHERLEY COURT,
ATHERLEY COURT,

Produced with a GREAT CAST and the most SUPERB SCENERY ever put on an American stage.

In active preparation, a new play, now the reigning sensation in Paris, adapted for this theatre by Mr. N. Hart Jackson, and entitled,

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING
AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
until further notice
Mr. SOTHERN
will appear in his extraordinary impersonation of
BROTHER SAM.

Beautiful Scenery and Appointments.

The cast includes Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. GILBERT, Mr. POLK, Miss EFFIE GERMON, and Miss ROSE COGHLAN.

SATURDAY, Jan. 18,
At 1½ P. M.,
BROTHER SAM MATINEE.
SAM. MATINEE. SAM.

OLYMPIC. ADMISSION, 50.

Every Evening. Wednesday and Saturday Matinee. Brilliant success of the Grand Comic Spectacular Legend

Alhambra.	200 Performers.	Alhambra.
Alhambra.	100 Specialties.	Alhambra.
Alhambra.	Three Grand Ballets. The	Alhambra.
Alhambra.	famous Martin Family	Alhambra.
Alhambra.	Lent Troupe. Morris,	Alhambra.
Alhambra.	Courtwright, and Gilbert.	Alhambra.

Secured seats, 50 cts, and $1 extra; Gallery, 30 cts.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

DOUBLE ATTRACTIONS.

AFTERNOON AT 2. First times of Mr. M. W. FISKE, in John A. Mack's new sensation Drama of POISON.	EVENING AT 8. First times of Mlle. MARIETTA RAVEL, in her new sensational Drama of JARTINE.

With full and efficient cast of characters.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.

EVERY EVENING,
LEO AND LOTOS, LEO AND LOTOS,
THE MOST SUPERB
BALLET SPECTACLE ever placed on the STAGE.
LEO AND LOTOS.
MUSIC, DANCING, SINGING, COSTUMES, VARIETIES. SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

St. James Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, and BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
First week of FRANK CONVERSE,
THE UNRIVALED BANJO ARTIST.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D-ST.

The felicity will eventuate at 8 o'clock.
Carriages may be ordered at 9¾.
Genuine hit. Screams of laughter at
THAT PRACTICAL JOKE.

GRAND BALL,
In aid of the
NEW-YORK INFANT ASYLUM,
WILL BE GIVEN AT
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1873.

Tickets, $5 each. To be obtained of the following persons:

Mrs. C. K. GARRISON, New-York Hotel.
Mrs. HORACE CLARK, No. 10 East 22d-st.
Mrs. DAVID WETMORE, No. 119 Lexington-av.
Mrs. Dr. J. MARION SIMS, No. 287 Madison-av.
Boxes of Mrs. B. H. VANAUKEN, No. 421 5th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,

Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen. For terms, &c., send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 175 State st., corner Court-st., Brooklyn.—Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

LECTURES.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES BEFORE THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The fifth annual course will be opened on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, at the great hall of the Cooper Union. Prof. GEORGE F. BARKER, of Yale College, will lecture on *The Chemical Discoveries of the Spectroscope*, and illustrate his subject by means of a powerful electric light. Doors open at 7¼; lecture will commence at 7¾.

Tickets of admission, 50 cents; to be had at the door, and at No. 22 Cooper Union. Members of the American Institute and their families will be admitted on showing the personal and privilege tickets already issued.

THE SECOND OF THE SERIES OF WEDnesday evening lectures on the primary truths of religion will be delivered TO-NIGHT by Rev. HENRY POWERS, at the chapel of the Church of the Messiah, Park-av., near 34th-st. Subject—*Who and What is God?*

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Women's Union Missionary Society will be held, in Dr. Storrs' Church, WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, corner of Henry and Remsen sts., Brooklyn. Several missionaries will address the meeting.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! HOLIDAYS!

Horace Waters, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, during the HOLIDAYS. New seven-octave first-class PIANOS, modern improvements, for $275, cash. The CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Call and see them; prices extremely low for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased.

AT HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union-square.
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale
on very reasonable terms,
and several used a little, very low for cash.

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ORGANS FOR SALE CHEAP.—ONE two bank church organ, two stops on the pedals, extended and reversed action; also, two small organs, suitable for church, Sabbath-school, or parlor. Inquire at the factory of L. U. STUART, No. 134 West 35th-st.

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale one of eighteen stops, two rows of keys, pedal bass; one of twelve stops, pedal bass; one of eight stops, do.; one second-hand, six stops, on liberal terms.

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FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
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MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
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at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

TRIAL OF TWEED.

Important Proceedings—The Question of the Defendant's Official Position—Interesting Argument.

The trial of Wm. M. Tweed for corruptly neglecting to audit the claims of Garvey, Keyser and others against the City, was resumed yesterday morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The prosecution was conducted by District-Attorney Phelps, Lyman Tremain, and Wheeler H. Peckham, and the defendant was represented by Messrs. John Graham, David Dudley Field, W. Fullerton, John Burrill, and W. O. Bartlett. Before the commencement of the actual business Mr. Tremain called attention to a report which appeared in the morning papers to the effect that the consultation among the prosecuting counsel on the previous day was had with a view to the exclusion of Mr. Williams from the jury, on the ground that he was a member of the Americus Club. In justice to Mr. Williams and the counsel he felt bound to deny the statement, for no outsider could by any possibility know what was the purport of their deliberations.

Richard A. Storrs was called as the first witness and sworn:

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—I am assistant in the Controller's office.

Mr. Field—I waited until the question was asked in order to know the course the prosecution intend to take. I call the attention of the Court to the indictment. The defendant is charged with neglect in office and perversion of official trust. The first thing to be shown is his official position, and I submit that no evidence whatever can be taken until this is done. This is not a mere matter of order of proof; it is a fundamental question in the case, and we, on our part, are prepared to grapple with the question, and deny, now and at all times, that the defendant holds or has held no such official place as is charged in the indictment; and the true course, as it appears to us, is to take the objection in the outset, and to call the attention of counsel to it, and to ask them, before all, to put in their proof that he holds an official position. The indictment sets forth in each count the passage of the act by the Legislature, and the terms of it. It is alleged that at the time aforesaid these three gentlemen answering the description in the fourth section were appointed; that they accepted the said public office of trust and employment as Auditors as aforesaid, and that at the times hereinafter referred to, they and each being such public officers as aforesaid, and holding such public trust under said section, were bound faithfully to perform such duties, and not neglect them. That, in substance, is averred in all the counts. The whole scope of the indictment, and the foundation of it, is the official duty of the defendant. If he had no official duty, there is nothing in the indictment. That being the first question, we desire the attention of counsel should be directed to it and that they should be directed by the Court first to establish the official position of the defendant. And my associate (Mr. Burrill) suggests that this is a means of shortening the case, if our position is correct, and will relieve the Court and counsel from much labor. If the point is well taken now—and we think we can satisfy the Court that it is so—that the defendant has not and never has had any office or trust under this section, either *de jure* or *de facto*, we are prepared to show it upon what we conceive to be irrefragable arguments. They should offer the statute in evidence, and then the question arises directly.

The Court—Is it a public statute?

Mr. Field—I think there is a doubt about that.

Mr. Peckham—We offer the statute in evidence.

Mr. Field—Very well; we object. Now, chapter 383 of the laws of 1870, is an act entitled "An act to make further provision for the government of the County of New-York," passed April 26, 1870, three-fifths being present. At the beginning of the statutes, as your Honor knows, is an extract from the law of 1847, that there shall be prefixed to the statute laws the names of the Governors and other officials, including Senators. Here is the name of William M. Tweed, as Senator, the term to expire with the year 1870, and not before. Now, our position is this, that while it is very clear that there is in the statute-book what purports to be a statute, the fourth section is to be treated as so much blank, and stricken from the act altogether, as being beyond the competency of the Legislature to pass it, or to give any official position or trust under it. There are various objections to the statute in respect to its constitutionality or alleged unconstitutionality, and I think it is proper for me now, and I think it due to the Court as well as the counsel on the other side and ourselves, that I should state them all, and I proceed, perhaps at the risk of wearying you. I shall be as brief as I can, but the gravity of the questions, and I may say in some respects their novelty, require that I should fully develop the views the counsel for the defense entertain—the views to which they have come after very careful deliberation and consultation. It is of very little consequence in which order I proceed; but I will, for the sake of convenience, first take that objection which goes to show that there is no such office ever created. We answer the objection that may be taken that the defendant could have held the office *de facto*, if he was not an officer *de jure*, by showing that the Legislature never did create such an office, and then there is no difference between *de facto* and *de jure*. Our first position is, that it is a two-thirds bill, and that that fact should be certified, and without such certificate no bill or act can be deemed to have been so passed. The section to which I now refer, is section 9 of the first article of the Constitution, requiring a two-third vote upon every bill appropriating property for local or private purposes. Then, there is a section of the Revised Statutes which declares that no bill shall be deemed to have received a two-third vote unless so certified by the presiding officers of the two Houses. We start then with the position—with the memorandum on the statute of 1870, of three-fifths being present and there being nothing to indicate that there was a two-thirds vote, that this bill, on the 4th section of which this indictment is founded, is not to be regarded as a two-third act. The bill was a two-third bill, and if not passed by a vote of two-thirds of the members of each House, it is no law according to the Constitution and statutes. Then the only remaining question is this: Is the bill within the category of the ninth section, Was the bill or act to appropriate property for local or private purpose. Now, luckily, we have a decision upon that very point in the third of Kernan. Now you know better than any of us how often the question has arisen in the Court of Appeals respecting the powers of the Legislature for taxation, especially local taxation. It was at one time held that the Legislature could not impose a tax on localities, no tax except what was general throughout the State; but it was held finally that the Legislature had the power of taxation to an unlimited extent, or to an extent which practically is unlimited; that it was solely within their competence to determine whether the Legislature should tax the City of New-York, the State of New-York, or the County of Niagara; that they could tax any locality or the whole of the State; that no Court could inquire into the motive they had, or the purposes for which the taxes were to be raised. It was objected, very strenuously that the Legislature could not impose taxation upon any locality except to pay the debt of the locality. But Justice Denio, in the case referred to in the Court of Appeals, gave the opinion of the Court that the Legislature had that power, and that there was no qualification or restriction upon it, except this, that the bill must be passed by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to both Houses. This is the argument which we make to show that this fourth section is no law. The Constitution has declared that it is no law, and that is the end of the matter in our view, whatever may be said about expediency or any other consideration. The next objection is that it is in direct contravention of the seventh section of the third article of the Constitution. "No member of the Legislature shall receive any civil appointment within this State from the Governor, the Senate, or from the Legislature during the term for which he shall have been elected, and all such appointments and all votes given for any such member for any such office or appointment shall be void." The policy of the Legislature was to prevent the influence of its members being used in favor of themselves. Mr. Tweed is charged with exercising the power of auditor, and if he was not thereby invested with the office, the allegations are not consistent and the indictment is good for nothing. I am simply considering the question whether, as an officer, he has exposed himself to this indictment, and whether this section has any power at all, it is to be applied to this case, where the counsel for the prosecution themselves charge the defendant with being a public officer, and as such, charge him with neglect and misconduct. I refer now to two cases to establish the position I now take, that this was an appointment by the Legislature to Mr. Tweed. There is The People *vs.* Blake, Barber's Reports, 49, and The United States *vs.* Morris, where Chief-Justice Marshall states that the Legislature cannot place a person in a position like the defendant, in office, and if they do, they do exactly what is prohibited by the Constitution. In the case of The People of the State of Ohio *vs.* Kenyon such an appointment was declared absolutely void. Mr. Field cited, also, the opinion of Chief-Justice Hunt, Judges Townsend and Ingraham, in support of his position, and submitted that the fourth section of the Legislature was distinctly contrary to the Constitution. He contended, also, that this was an attempt by the Legislature to erect a tribunal not known to the Constitution. The appointment of these three men members of the Board of Audit was the establishment of a tribunal whose officers were not elected by the people, and from whose decision there was no appeal. In the case of The People *vs.* Pinkney it was decided that wherever there is an attempt, colorable or not, by the Legislature to appoint anybody to exercise an office known—at the time of the Constitution of 1846, or the duties of the office then known—however much the name may be changed, that attempt will be frustated by the Courts. Now here was a very palpable attempt—an attempt to place the functions of the Board of Supervisors in the hands of three men nominated in some caucus at Albany. If these objections were of any validity—and they believed they were all unanswerable—if they had any force, what, then, was the consequence? Why, that Mr. Tweed was not an officer *de jure* or *de facto*. That he is not an officer *de jure* nobody will deny, but was he an officer *de facto?* He took the ground that being an officer *de facto*, if he was such, he was not liable on this indictment, which charged him with being an officer, when there was really no office to fill. In the case of The People *vs.* White, reported in the 24th Wendell, it was decided that a person cannot be in office with a color of title against an unconstitutional act. The defendant was indicted for official negligence, and the foundation of the charge was that he held a public office under the laws of this State. He contended that he held no office under the laws of this State, and therefore was not culpable. If he be guilty, let some other law be found that he has violated—he did not violate this, because he was not a public officer. He claimed that the section of the act of 1870 was futile—as if it were waste paper—that it had no validity, and that there was no office of Auditor to fill. He was not appointed to any such office; he was not chargeable criminally for not having performed or fulfilled that office, and he maintained that he was never an officer *de jure* or *de facto*.

Mr. Tremain, in replying for the prosecution, said, although these objections assumed the form of an attempt to arrest evidence, it was substantially a demurrer, or in case there would be a verdict, would be the same matter that would be presented in the form of an arrest of judgment. The Court had already determined between the people and the defendant that the demurrer which was first interposed to the whole indictment, and afterward to each count in the indictment, should be overruled, and that stands as settling the law of the case until reversed, that this indictment and each count contained an indictable offense against the defendant. In addition to that a motion was made to quash the indictment itself, on the ground that there was no crime, and that being overruled, it was renewed as to each count separately, and upon that motion judgment was pronounced. Now he understood the counsel for the defendant to say that while proceeding in the ordinary course of a trial under a plea of not guilty, to prove every averment contained in the indictment, that they should not be permitted to give evidence to prove it, because, when proved, one cause of action was a criminal offense would be established. In other words, it was proposed now, when there was no opportunity to appeal, that the motion should prevail, that the defendant thereby be acquitted, and the solemnly pronounced decision of Judge Ingraham be reversed. What was the ground of the motion? That the Legislature passed an act imposing upon the defendant grave and responsible public duties. That the act was unconstitutional and void, and that no legal obligation or duty was created by it. In addition to that it was claimed that Tweed was a member of the Senate, and was, therefore, ineligible under the Constitution to receive what was called an appointment, and for that reason no legal responsibility attached to him on entering upon and peforming the duties of that office of appointment. In other words, his position justified him in receiving and pocketing a sixth of these stolen millions, and in the meantime no member of the body politic has ever complained of the passage of such a law. The people, who were the parties interested, upon their side quietly acquiesced in the assumption of this authority and power, which the defendant assisted in passing, and he has pocketed a million dollars under the forms of this law. He now asks a Court to arrest substantially the further proceedings upon this trial, to hold that he was clothed with perfect immunity from punishment for these gross and abominable violations of his official position, and that there was no law to punish him for his crime. It was a proposition quite consistent with the character of the offenses charged against this defendant, and which, these frivolous obstacles being removed, he proposed to establish to the satisfaction of every honest man on the jury. If this motion prevailed, it struck at the root of the whole evidence, would necessitate the discharge of the defendant, and would leave the people absolutely without any redress. He asserted, in the first place, that these questions were not proper to be raised at this time; they should be brought before the Court after the case was submitted to the jury, when each side had the right of appeal. In the second place, it involved a grave question as to the constitutionality of the act of the Legislature, and no matter though these objections were far more forcible, it would be the duty of the Court to say that for all the purposes of this trial, this act must be regarded as constitutional and legal. The first objection, he maintained, had no application to the case, and the bill simply provided for a payment of the accounts of the City of New-York. It was true the bill did not certify that two-thirds of the members of both houses voted for its passage, but the Court of Errors decided that the journals of the House could be examined, to ascertain if the requisite number was present. He found upon examination of the journal that this very law was passed by 24 to 7 in the Senate and 93 to 3 in the House, so that there was not only two-thirds but three-fourths in the Senate, and almost a unit in the House, for the defendant made things pretty unanimous while he was in the Legislature. So falleth the beautiful superstructure of the defense. The next objection was that no member of the Legislature should receive any appointment, &c., and that this act was altogether unconstitutional and void. What was that act? It conferred certain powers upon certain officers, among whom was the defendant, the present President of the Board of Supervisors. His office had already been created; he was elected President by the Board of Supervisors of which he was a member, and among the functions of that office was the power of auditing accounts. This act simply reaffirmed the same power he possessed; he united it with other power, and whatever question might arise in regard to conferring the power of audit, so far as Tweed was concerned he had the power by virtue of his office of auditing accounts as Supervisor. He submitted that this was in no sense an appointment under the meaning of this constitutional provision, and the defendant was stopped civilly and criminally from raising the question. Mr. Tremain called attention to *Bishop's Criminal Law*, volume 2, page 228, The State *vs.* Celles, The People *vs.* Cook, &c., in support of his assertions. The public acquiesced in his assumption of these functions of trust in the payment of money through this agency of the auditor's, and the Legislature made special provision for the payment of these bonds. Everybody acquiesced, the term expired; the defendant was now charged, not merely with a willful neglect to audit, but also with a corrupt perversion of the duties of his office by means of appropriating moneys to his own account. Now, the argument was, that he was absolutely exempt from responsibility, but the Court and the public would see the utter futility of that plea. As to the third and fourth objections, he claimed that no attempt was made to establish a tribunal unknown to the Constitution, and what was done was simply a provision for the payment of the City debts.

Mr. Tremain directed the attention of the Court to numerous authorities, and submitted that the motion of the defense should be overruled.

Mr. Field said that the journals of the House could not be received as evidence.

Judge Davis, in passing upon the motion, said that the objections raised a most serious and important feature in the case. As to the suggestion made in reply to the objection that it was sufficient that the defendant was an officer *de facto* without regard to the question whether he was an officer *de jure*, he did not think that objection was well taken as to the entire indictment. So far as the indictment charged neglect of duty, or refusal to perform a duty enjoined by the law, I imagine it would be impossible to sustain against an official, under our statute, for willfully neglecting to perform an official duty—the gravamen of the indictment being neglect, unless he was, by law, obliged to perform a duty, and, unless he was an officer *de jure*, he would be, by law under no obligation to perform such a duty. This indictment divides itself into two branches, one charging neglect of duty and the other charging an improper execution of his sole duties. I am inclined to think, under the authorities before me, that he was an active officer discharging these duties; that he discharged them proves corruption or willful intention to do what the law denounces as a crime. In this case it seemed to him that he was an officer *de facto*, and the conclusions he had arrived at rendered it necessary he should pass upon other questions. It was always a most delicate thing for a Judge sitting in Oyer and Terminer to pass upon the constitutionality of a law, but if he was satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that it was illegal he would have no hesitation in saying so. As to the first objection it appeared *prima facie* under the statute that the bill was not passed by a two-third vote, but that did not become an important question here at all. The question was simply a question whether this act of 1870 was within that provision of the Constitution. He thought it was not. He did not think that question was within the true signification of this section of the Constitution appropriating public moneys for local or private purposes. This question was before the Court of Errors in the case of the People *vs.* Morris, and it was held that the bill did not require a two-third vote. I am not, therefore, at liberty to hold that this bill appropriating public money for local and private purposes, within the meaning of the Constitution. The next objection was that the act was in direct contravention of the seventh section of the third article of the Constitution, which provides that no member of the Senate shall receive any appointment during his term of office. That was a very salutary law, and he wished it enforced, but that was different from transferring or adding to an official position. He held that the power of auditing was formally vested in the Board of Supervisors, and its transfer to the Board of Audit was no appointment, and did not create any new office. He disagreed entirely with the third objection, that the fourth section was an attempt to establish a debt against the City—it simply provided for existing debts, and the fourth objection was involved in his ruling of the second. He also differed from the last objection, and altogether declared that the motion should be overruled.

An exception was taken, and the Court adjourned.

UNSAFE HOTELS.

Inspection of Down-Town Hotels—The Condition of School-Houses.

Inspectors Owens and McGinness, of the Department of Public Buildings, yesterday begun the inspection of certain of the hotels in the lower portion of the City, which had been represented as not being provided with proper precautions against fire. The Frankfort House, corner of Frankfort and North William streets, is eight stories high, and was built for a cheap hotel in 1851, and has provision for 250 boarders, thirty-seven on each floor, and at the time of the inspection yesterday, accommodated 180 persons, including fifteen servants. The first floor is occupied as retail stores, including a bakery and a restaurant, and the remaining seven stories, with the basement, are occupied by the hotel. A single staircase, four feet wide, connects the floors. The descent from the second floor to the basement is by two narrow flights of wooden steps, almost perpendicular, and the cellar is reached by another narrow flight from the kitchen. The basement is used as a kitchen and laundry, and three stoves are used. The apartments were found in the worst possible state of neglect, and the precautions against fire seemed to be of the most superficial character, no attempt being made to protect the wood-work nearest the fires, or those portions through which the stove-pipes passed. The cellar is tolerably safe against fire, being generally flooded by water from a broken pipe. The two doors leading from the basement to the sidewalk are locked and wired, and the only egress is by the stairways already noted.

The upper floors of the hotel are divided into thirty-three rooms each, and two passage-ways, about thirty inches wide on the north side and twenty-two inches on the south of the stairway, divide the rooms. Learning that a "fire-escape" was to be found at the end of each hall, the inspectors found two narrow, perpendicular iron ladders fastened to the wall between the windows, running from the eighth floor to the third, dangerous of access from the roof, and terminating twenty-five feet from the ground and ten from a steep roof, three feet wide, between the buildings, to fall on which would assure the fate of a lodger. To reach the "escape" from either of the windows would be an acrobatic feat in itself, and the early termination of the ladder would render it a fatal trap. On the Frankfort-street side of the staircase are several smaller rooms, divided by a twenty-two-inch passage, and escape from this part of the house at short notice would be simply impossible. The floors are all the same, and the roof does not afford any means whatever of escape. The house is ventilated by two "well-holes" in the centre, which being wired cannot be used as a means of escape. The Department of Buildings will immediately order proper means of escape to be provided.

The Commercial Hotel, Nos. 17 and 19 Park-row, was next inspected. The hotel contains 125 rooms, and includes five stories of No. 15 Ann-street, with which the main building is communicated by a narrow wooden bridge on the fourth floor. Two stairways run through the house, one in front, and the other—a succession of narrow wooden flights—leads direct from the boiler-room, the landings being at the end of the halls on the north side. The Ann-street house has a single stairway. The boiler is in a wooden shed in the rear of the basement, and the gas-burners in the kitchen are in dangerous proximity to the wood-work. In case of fire in the lower stories, the occupants of the sixth floor, if warned in time, might escape through the scuttle to the roof and thence to the neighboring buildings, but the lodgers on the middle floors would be compelled to jump through the windows, there being no ladders or fire-escapes. The inspectors will recommend iron balconies on the north of the Ann-street house and the south of the main hotel, with a common iron stairway; detectors and alarms throughout; a fire-escape on the rear wall, and two small ladders from the roof of the hotel to the top of the adjoining buildings, and a fire-escape for the servants, who are lodged in the Ann-street wing, and are, at present, without any means of escape.

THE SCHOOLS.

In consequence of the inspection of the public school-houses, and the recent sensational reports of their condition, many of the scholars have been temporarily withdrawn by their parents, and the attendance at some of the schools is rapidly lessening. The reports of the inspectors, however, while showing the buildings to be in a neglected condition, by no means warrant any such general alarm, and the inspectors and those who have visited the buildings declare the danger to have been greatly exaggerated.

The Fourth-Avenue Improvement.

The Board of Engineers of the Fourth-avenue Improvement met, yesterday, at the Grand Central Depot, for the purpose of finally deciding to what firm would be awarded the contract for bridging and sinking the track on Fourth-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Seventy-ninth streets. There were present Allan Campbell, Edward R. Tracy, Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and J. C. Buckhout, Engineer in Chief of the Fourth-avenue Improvement. Mr. A. W. Craven, the fourth member of the Board, was absent because of a death in his family. The Board remained in secret session from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 5½. At that hour Mr. Buckhout informed the reporters that the contract for the work had been awarded to the firm of Dillon, Clyde & Co. The distance is a mile and a half, but the Board of Engineers have decided not to make public the amount of the bid until the contract can be drawn up. The security required on the contract-bond is $800,000. The names of the bondsmen will not be given until the contract is signed, which will be in about three days. Mr. Buckhout says the bondsmen are both prominent and wealthy men. The other firms who presented bids for the whole work were Messrs. Decke & Quintard, of this City; Hoblitze & Co., of Baltimore, and Quincy, Coleman & Co., of Pennsylvania. The bid of Dillon, Clyde & Co. is under the estimate of the Board of Engineers, and is the only one that named a round sum for the work. The other firms put in estimates for the separate sections, and based their bids for the whole work on these estimates. The terms of the contract call for the completion of the work in two years.

The Friends of Reform in Council.

The Conference of the "Friends of Reform" reassembled at No. 229 Bowery, yesterday, Mr. W. Rowe presiding. Among the subjects discussed during the day were measures to protect the public domain from being plundered (as alleged by the Conference) by our national Legislature; the most effective way to apply the principle of limitation to private ownership in land; questions relating to finance, banking, and the currency, and the normal relation of labor to the general wealth of the country, &c. The greater part of the day, however, was devoted to the discussion of the question relating to financial reform, in which Messrs. Clinton of Massachusetts, Wolff of this City, Mrs. Peck of Connecticut, Mrs. Olive Ingalls of New-York, Mrs. Olive N. Robison of Boston, and Gen. Cameron of Kansas participated. The majority of the speakers were opposed to the currency at present in use, as being totally inadequate to the wants of the people, and not calculated to advance our institutions. Some discussion also took place on the land laws, especially those relative to the action of Congress in giving up large tracks of country to railroad speculators. Several interesting communications from friends of the organization located in different parts of the Union, on different subjects interesting to the Society, were read during the evening session, after which the conference was adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Sale of Mr. Ehninger's Pictures.

On Friday evening there will be sold at the Somerville Gallery a noteworthy collection of pictures by Mr. John W. Ehninger, an artist whose works are favorably known to cultured and critical picture-buyers. The collection is now on exhibition at the gallery, where it is to be disposed of at auction, and attracts the attention of a large number of people interested in paintings. Mr. Ehninger is about leaving for Europe, expecting a prolonged absence, and this sale of his works is preliminary to that event. We cannot attempt to criticise the collection in detail, and must content ourselves with saying that it includes some of the most remarkable of the productions of the artist—his well-known "Shakespeare on Trial for Deer-stealing," a striking and well-studied picture; his spirited drawing of "Dexter," the famous trotter, and numerous crayon heads, which are marked by the faithful and accurate drawing which distinguishes Mr. Ehninger's work. The collection is diversified by the addition of pictures by Beard, Dolph, and several French artists, and its sale at auction will be an interesting artistic event of the Winter.

The Sinking Fund Commission.

The members of the Sinking Fund Commission met yesterday, to take into consideration several applications for ferry franchises.

The Controller requested that the applications be laid over, in order to give him an opportunity to examine and report thereon.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Controller be and he is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to invest any moneys of the sinking fund for the redemption of the City debt in any issue of stocks and bonds of the Corporation or County of New-York.

The Board soon after adjourned.

FOLEY AND PALMER.

Chief-Justice Barbour Denies the Motion for One Injunction Against Mr. Foley and Grants Another.

Chief-Justice Barbour, yesterday, rendered a decision denying the motion of Walter B. Palmer for a perpetual injunction restraining John Foley from exercising the functions of Deputy Chamberlain, to which the latter claims to have been legally appointed by the Controller. The Judge gives his reasons for his decision as follows, citing the case of Pappon against Gray, (9 Paige, 507.) He said: Upon the authority of that case I should, therefore, have been bound to deny this motion for a preliminary injunction, even if the plaintiff had established the fact that the claim of the defendant to the office of Deputy Chamberlain was, in fact, working an injury to him. But I am unable to perceive that the complainant has any such pecuniary interest in the office as entitled him to relief by way of injunction. If he continues to discharge the duties of the office, or holds himself in readiness to do so, he may receive his salary as it falls due, notwithstanding any illegal claim or act of the defendant, and he has no interest whatever in the subject matter of the suit beyond the receiving of his salary. The motion for an injunction must, therefore, be denied, with costs.

Subsequently to the rendering of Chief-Justice Barbour's decision denying the injunction against Mr. Foley, at the suit of the Deputy Chamberlain, a complaint was presented to the Court asking similar relief on behalf of the Chamberlain in person. This complaint is substantially the same in all respects as that already presented on behalf of the Deputy Chamberlain, and published.

Chief-Justice Barbour thereupon granted an order directing Mr. Foley to show cause, on the 16th inst., why he should not be perpetually enjoined from interfering with the business of the Chamberlain's office, and until a hearing is had on the return day, he is so restrained.

No sooner had this decision been rendered vacating the injunction in the suit of Walter B. Palmer against John Foley, than Mr. Foley at once proceeded to the Chamberlain's office, and claimed possession of the office of Deputy Chamberlain "under the law." Mr. Walter B. Palmer refused to allow him to act in that capacity, whereupon Mr. Foley ordered him out of the office, saying he had no right to be there. Mr. Foley then began to give some directions to the messenger, who, not knowing by what right Mr. Foley claimed authority over him, disregarded them, and went on with what he had previously been doing. At this moment a stranger entered the Chamberlain's office with some interest-coupons for payment, whereupon Mr. Foley stepped forward and took the coupons from the stranger's hand. One of the clerks, whose duty it was to receive and examine the coupons, then took the little slips from Mr. Foley, saying that it was his duty to attend to that business. Some words here arose, which brought the Chamberlain, Mr. Palmer, into the front office. He informed Mr. Foley that his clerks had their special duties to perform, and understood what was required of them. He therefore desired Mr. Foley not to interfere with them. Mr. Foley, in a loud voice, said that if the clerks did not obey him he would have them all removed. The Chamberlain said the clerks were at present under his orders, upon which Mr. Foley intimated that he would have them all turned out, by force if necessary. Mr. Foley then sat down, and subsequently was served with the following injunction:

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—*Francis A. Palmer vs. John Foley.*—On reading the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, and on motion of Edmonds & Fields, attorneys for the above-named plaintiff, it is ordered that the above-named defendant, John Foley, do show cause before this Court, at a special term thereof, to be held at the Court-house, on the 16th of January, inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., why an injunction should not be granted against him, agreeable to the prayer of the said complaint, and in the meantime the said defendant, John Foley, is hereby ordered to abstain and refrain from, in any manner intruding into or upon the office of Deputy Chamberlain of the City of New-York, from performing any of its functions or duties, and from exercising any of the powers appertaining to the said office.

JOHN M. BARBOUR, C. J.

Dated Jan. 14, 1873.

Mr. Foley, on receiving the above injunction, ceased to exercise any further powers until after the hearing of the case on Thursday next.

Argument in the case brought by Mr. Foley to restrain payment of the Chamberlain's subordinates out of the interest of the City funds, the banks from paying the interest to the Chamberlain, and for other purposes, (complaint in which has already appeared in the TIMES,) was expected to take place in the Supreme Court yesterday, but has been adjourned for a few days to allow time to prepare the Chamberlain's answer. Mr. Foley is sanguine of ultimate success.

Denunciation of the New Charter Movement in Brooklyn.

The Democratic General Committee of Kings County met last night. The primaries for the election of delegates to the Committee were appointed for next Monday evening.

Mr. Hugh McLaughlin offered a series of lengthy resolutions, declaring, first, that the Democratic Party is ever in favor of home-rule, and that the people of Brooklyn have the right to govern their own municipal affairs, unhampered by special legislation. Second, That the present charter of Brooklyn, emancipated from special legislation, is one of the best that ever blest an American city. Third, That all governmental power belonging to the city ought to be, as it is by the old charter, vested in the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, with the other ministerial officers appointed by them, or elected by the people, and that any attempt to vest the Mayor with imperial authority, or to place the power wrested from the people in the hands of Commissions saddled on the City by an alien Legislature, is subversive of the rights and liberties of the people; and third, that the present movement toward obtaining a new charter or tinkering up the old one, by "inexperienced though well-meaning people," is a species of trifling with the important affairs of Government, which has excited the ridicule and contempt of every student of our municipal system, and merits our unqualified condemnation.

Mr. McLaughlin made a speech favoring the adoption of the resolutions, in which he bitterly denounced Mr. Kinsella, calling him a renegade from the Democratic Party.

The resolutions were adopted.

Commissioners of Emigration.

A meeting of the Emigration Commissioners was held at Castle Garden yesterday. A resolution was passed that the officers and employes of the institution on Ward's Island be allowed a certain sum in money per year to obtain supplies on their own account, and that the custom heretofore existing, allowing them to draw upon the Commissioners for supplies, be abolished. A communication was received from a contractor who took a considerable number of the Italians to work, agreeing to pay them a certain amount of wages. After keeping them for nearly a month, he sent them back to Ward's Island, stating that they were good for nothing to work, and he now claims $270 from the Commissioners for their support. Little other business was transacted by the Board, except passing the usual bills.

The New Harbor-Master Bill.

The Harbor-masters of this port held a meeting, yesterday, in this City, to consider what action, if any, should be taken by them in relation to Senator Benedict's bill, providing for the appointment of a Captain of the Port and eleven Harbor-masters. The discussion showed that great dissatisfaction exists on account of the bill having been framed without their having, as they claim, a fair chance to be heard in relation to what ought to be, according to their views, the provisions of such bill. They are of the opinion that the practical knowledge necessary to constitute a good Harbor-master can be obtained by a man of fair average capacity within a brief time, and that it is utterly unnecessary to require such qualifications for the position as are prescribed by the bill in question. No definite course of action is to be made public for the present, but it was stated that the Harbor-masters will closely watch the progress of the bill, and contest its passage.

Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association.

The Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association met, last evening, at No. 1,000 Third avenue, Walter S. Pinckney presiding. An Executive Committee was appointed; also, Committees on Admissions, Finance, and Revision of the By-laws. A resolution was adopted inviting all in the district who voted the National and State Republican ticket to have their names placed on the rolls of the organization. The meeting then adjourned.

Twenty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the Liederkranz Society.

The Liederkranz Society, Louis Kaemmerer, presiding, held its twenty-sixth annual meeting at Liederkranz Hall, in Fourth-street, last night. The annual report showed the present membership at 848, exclusive of the lady chorus. The singing-school established by the Society is attended by forty-five young ladies. The library of the Society consists of 720 volumes. The financial report showed the receipts, inclusive of a balance of $1,246 last year, at $49,805 25; expenses, $49,656 48, leaving a surplus of $148 77. The property of the society is valued at $148,901 79, on which there are mortgages and other debts to the amount of $77,608. The net capital of the Society amounts to $71,293 79, an increase of $5,687 during the past year. A committee was appointed to take into consideration a plan for the removal of the head-quarters to a more central location. The selection of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Wm. Steinway; Vice-Presidents, Theo. Heidenfeldt and Dr. H. Boetzendorf; Treasurer, Hermann Uhl; Secretaries, H. Mosenthal and Adolph Goepel; Librarians, Julius Meyer and Eisenmann; Musical Director, Agricola Paur. In addition a Board of twelve Trustees were elected.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Board of Apportionment yesterday authorized the issue of assessment bonds to the amount of $500,000.

The Lincoln Union of the Ninth Ward have their pleasant annual reunion in Apollo Hall this evening.

The Simon Cameron Association of New-York will attend the inauguration of Gov. Hartranft, on the 21st inst., at Harrisburg, Penn.

Sergt. Wm. R. Quinn, of the Thirtieth Precinct, died, last evening, after a short illness, from inflammation of the lungs.

Uriah Benn, aged forty-five, while painting the front of house No. 30 Prince-street, yesterday afternoon, fell from the second floor of the structure, and was instantly killed.

James Waterbury, seventy years old, a resident of Westchester County, fell dead while crossing Fourth-avenue, at Twenty-sixth-street, yesterday. His body was taken to the Morgue.

The examination in the Woodhull-Blood-Claflin case was continued, yesterday, before Commissioner Davenport, who, after hearing counsel on both sides, reserved his decision.

James Condron, thirty-eight years of age, residing at No. 95 Watt-street, while at work, yesterday, at pier No. 9 East River, fell overboard and was drowned. His body was recovered.

The body of a male infant was found in the water at Pier No. 1 North River, yesterday. It was evidently a case of infanticide, for a stone was tied around the infant's waist with a cord.

Messrs. Leavitt commenced last evening a sale of paintings and water-colors belonging to Walter Mauton, Esq., of Providence, R. I. The prices obtained were very low. The sale will be continued this evening.

The German Reform Organization of the Twentieth Assembly District have elected the following officers: S. D. Sewards, President; Christian Schwarz and Hermann Rocke, Vice-Presidents, and F. Traud, Treasurer.

The Sandy Hook pilots report that four of the principal spar-buoys of the lower bay have broke loose from their moorings and are drifting about, and if not immediately repaired will cause considerable inconvenience to navigation.

John Brennan, of Sixty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue, was seriously injured about the head and body, yesterday afternoon, by the caving in of an embankment at Seventy-second-street and Eighth-avenue. He was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital.

Samuel Foss, captain of the ship Pacific, recently arrived at this port from Scotland, was arrested yesterday by Inspector William Mank, of the Custom House, for smuggling. He was brought before Commissioner Shields and held in default of $2,000 bail.

William H. Kidd, charged with attempting to set fire to his warehouse in Murray-street, and who was, it is said, attacked with acute mania in the Tombs, on Monday, was considerably better yesterday, and his removal from the City Prison to hospital is deemed unnecessary.

The American Institute have prepared an interesting programme of scientific lectures to be delivered at the Cooper Institute during the current month. On Thursday evening, 16th inst., Prof. G. F. Barker, of Yale College, will lecture on the "Chemical Discoveries of the Spectroscope."

A meeting of the members of the Bar practicing in the United States Courts in the Second Circuit will take place on Friday next, at 2 o'clock, in the United States Circuit Court-room, for the purpose of taking some action in relation to the retirement from the Bench of Mr. Justice Nelson

A commission of inquiry, consisting of Aldermen Ottendorfer, Cooper, and Cafferty, met yesterday to investigate the charges with reference to the leasing of Nilsson Hall and other armories. In consequence of the non-attendance of witnesses an adjournment was had until Friday,

The Christmas Festival of the Fourteenth Ward Evening School took place last evening at No. 93 Crosby-street. Over 100 children were present, and an entertaining programme of music and recitations was carried out, after which presents of clothing, books, toys, &c., were awarded to each pupil.

The store of George Lisner, No. 837 Broadway, was broken into on Saturday night, and sixty dozen pairs of kid gloves stolen. The detectives arrested Marcus Kutz, No. 711 Broadway, on suspicion of having purchased the gloves from the thieves, and Justice Cox yesterday committed him for examination.

BROOKLYN.

Surgeon M. Bradley has been ordered to the Navy-yard.

George Rogers, charged with attempting to kill Edward Hart, a peddler, in Gold-street, on the night of Oct. 18, was placed on trial yesterday in the Court of Sessions.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the death of the infant of Anne Dunworth, yesterday, returned a verdict that the child died from exposure and want of nourishment.

The suit of Annie Doyle against Edmund Lockwood, to recover $5,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage, resulted yesterday, in the City Court, in a verdict in favor of the defendant.

The vote for Alderman in the Nineteenth Ward yesterday stood as follows: John H. Zindell, (Rep.,) 740; Zachariah Voorhies, (Dem.,) 433; Lewis A. Stegman, (Rep.,) 382. Mr. Zindell was accordingly elected.

In the Circuit Court yesterday, two judgments were recovered against the estate of the late Stephen G. Baldwin, in both cases for the value of United States bonds deposited with the deceased for safe keeping in 1865. One of the judgments was for $1,209 57, in favor of Hannah Setsen, and the other, for $3,225 77, in favor of Mrs. Catherine Willis. They include interest to date.

The four-story brick building No. 134 Tillary-street, near Gold, owned by Thomas C. Lyman and occupied by R. W. How, cooper, was destroyed by fire at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. How's loss on stock and machinery approximates $3,000; insured. Loss on building about $3,000; insured. The fire originated from the fire-place, where the barrels are heated, on the second floor. The watchman attempted to extinguish it with water, and this delay caused the destruction of the building.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Presbyterian services are held every Sunday morning at Braun's Hall, One Hundred and Forty-third-street, near Third-avenue, North New-York. Rev. Edward W. Fisher conducts the services.

In the matter of the application made to Justice Pratt by the Board of Education of School District No. 1, of the town of West Farms, for a writ of mandamus, to compel the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County to insert $18,000 in their tax-levy, to be applied to the payment for land, as a site for a school-house and building the foundation walls, ex-Judge Mills and Fordham Morris, Esq., counsel for remonstrants, asked for an adjournment for one week. Ex-Judge Ermott and Abel Cook, Esq., opposed the motion. Justice Pratt refused an adjournment, but said that a motion could be made on the 20th inst. to open the case in default on its merits. In the meantime, a mandamus issues, with a view of preventing the Board of Supervisors from adjourning without inserting the amount specified in the tax-levy.

LONG ISLAND.

A second writ of prohibition issued by Justice Pratt, of the Supreme Court, was served on the Queens County Board of Supervisors, yesterday. It is returnable Saturday, until which day the Board is prohibited from auditing the bills of the constables of Newtown.

Yesterday morning a fire was discovered on the lower floor of the barn of Mr. Abraham Hendrickson, at Springfield, in Jamaica township. The flames spread with the greatest rapidity, and in a short time the building, with its contents, was totally destroyed. The loss upon building and stock is $4,500, upon which there is an insurance of $2,500 in the Glen Cove Insurance Company.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fire hydrants have been opened in Hoboken opposite each school-house. The buildings and furniture have also been insured.

Henry W. Drayton, the Jersey City baker, who is accused of smuggling laces, has waived examination, and has given bonds to appear before the United States District Court for trial.

Yesterday morning the Jersey City officials against whom indictments were found by the Grand Jury last Spring, appeared before Justice Randolph, in the Court of Sessions of Hudson County, and gave bail for appearance at the next term of Court.

Christian Hughkie was found lying on the pavement in Springfield-avenue, Newark, yesterday morning, badly injured by a fall and by a severe wound upon his forehead. He stated that he had been knocked down and robbed by highwaymen. His wounds were dressed by Dr. Cross and he was taken to his home.

Ex-Secretary of State of New-Jersey, H. N. Congar, who was also Minister to Hong-Kong under President Lincoln, has sailed for Florida, where he will spend the Winter.

The owners of the submerged lands along the Passaic River are about to avail themselves of the general drainage act passed last Winter. It is estimated that between Newark and Little Falls, 11,000 acres can be redeemed.

The Treasurer of the Exempt Firemen's Fund in Jersey City reports $19,100 in the permanent fund of the Association, and $364 in the contingent fund. D. W. Stone has been elected President, William Fisher, Vice-President, and John B. Haight, Treasurer.

Mayor O'Neill, of Jersey City, having refused to sign the warrant ordered to pay for carriages used by the Common Council on Decoration Day, John O'Keefe, whose vehicles were used, has brought suit against Alderman Smith, who ordered them.

The Paterson Curling Club and the Jersey City Curling Club played a match on Oldham Pond, near Paterson, yesterday afternoon. The game occupied three hours, and at its termination the score stood: Jersey City, 97; Paterson, 94. Five rinks were played, and although the ice was bad the game was one of the best of the season.

A youth named Michael Whelan, aged nineteen, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday, charged with setting fire to Bagnall's harness-shop, on Pavonia-avenue, which was burned about three weeks since. In clearing away the *débris*, a cap was found which was identified as having belonged to Whelan, and which he wore just previous to the fire but never since.

A large number of the property-owners on Jersey City Heights are making vigorous opposition to the opening of Pavonia-avenue from its present terminus to the Hackensack River. They claim that the proposed improvement is calculated to benefit chiefly the men who have bought property near the river, and that many of these persons are allowed twice the value of their property taken for the improvement. A petition has been signed by more than half the property-owners on the line of the proposed avenue, requesting the Board of Public Works to discontinue proceedings.

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Cattle dull, under the combined influence of large receipts, scarcity of cars, and less favorable Eastern advices; prices are rather weak, but not quotably lower. Fair Steers sold at $4@$5 30; good to choice, $5 40@$5 70; a lot of prime, averaging 1,350 lbs., brought $6 25; receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 1,500 head. Hogs—The official receipts were not all in at 9½ o'clock to-night, but the estimated receipts are 47,000; the market ruled dull until late in the day; buyers are holding off; prices dropped to $3 50@$3 75 for common to choice packing grades, and in the afternoon there were fair sales at this range; market closed rather steady; shipments, 6,000 head. Sheep in active local and shipping demand; sales at $3 50@$4 50 for good to choice; shipments, 736 head.

[Advertisement.]

Chapped hands and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship San Salvador, from Savannah.—R. Dikunee, K. Dikunee, A. C. McAlpin, D. H. Wentworth, W. Hammond, P. A. Gordon, A. Coggeshall, C. A. Chapman, R. Erwin, H. Irwin, and 5 in the steerage.

In steam-ship Europa, from Glasgow.—Miss A. Benedict, R. H. Cooke, John Gawson, Mr. Polson, Alex. Robbie, Mrs. S. Siebel, R. W. Walker, Rev. John Walsh, Mr. and Miss Wilson, Chas. Wilson, and 83 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sun rises....7:22 | Sun sets.....4:58 | Moon rises....6:51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:48 | Gov. Island..9:27 | Hell Gate...10:59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, Jan. 14.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Weybosset, Bolger, Port au Prince, New-York and West Indies Steam-ship Co.; Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship Royal Saxon, (Br.,) Anderson, Liverpool, J. Hyde Sparks.

Barks Lord Baltimore, (Br.,) Huxford, Rio Janeiro, &c., Prendergast Bros.; Fenwick, (Br.,) Toye, Genoa, &c., H. J. DeWolfe & Co.; Victoria, (Norw.,) Jacobson, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Bounding Billow, Reynolds, Gibraltar, &c., H. R. Sprague.

Brigs Manlius, (Br.,) Nichols, St. Jago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Argo, (Ital.,) Casaliano, Gibraltar for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Antelope, (Ger.,) Bohn, Santos for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Anna, (Br.,) O'Connell, Arroyo, P. R., Chas. H. Trumbull.

Schrs. Nettie Walker, Drew, Nassau, N. P., Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Sea Dog, Allen, Brashear, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; W. D. Daisley, Daisley, Point a Pitre, Guad., B. J. Wenberg; Silver Star, Smith, Para, B. J. Wenberg; B. J. Fellows, Smith, Jacksonville, Fla., Warren Ray & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Dorian, (Br.,) Taylor, Marseilles Dec. 1, Genoa 3d, Leghorn 6th, Naples 10th, Messina 12th, Palermo 16th, and Gibraltar 23d, with mdse. and 23 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced heavy gales from W., with a very high sea the greater part of the passage.

Steamship Europa, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow Dec. 25 and Moville 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., Jan. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah Jan. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Robert Lowden.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Jan. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship E. W. Stetson, Moore, London Nov. 28 and Isle of Wight Dec. 2, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Success, (of Quebec,) Willmott, Sydney, C. B., 20 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas Co.—vessel to C. B. Swain & Son.

Bark Wm. Prowse, (of Liverpool,) Fenley, Auckland Oct. 19, with mdse. to Walker, Son & Renwick—vessel to Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Brig Edna, (of Halifax,) Simpson, Manzanillo 23 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to master. Jan. 6, lat. 33 20, lon. 75 48, passed schr. Hattie Ross, bound N. Left in port brig G. B. Tinker, for New-York, ldg.

Brig Isabel, Bell, of and 30 ds. from Charlottetown, P. E. I., with potatoes to Lunt, Bros.—vessel to master.

Brig Ponvert, Allen, Pensacola, 16 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Deborah S. Soule, (of Portland,) Soule, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Sarah Hall, for New-York.

Brig Oliver, (of Bermuda,) Weeks, Aguila 18 ds., with logwood and coffee to L. del Monte—vessel to R. Murray, Jr. Left in port brig Henry Trowbridge, Hinckley; schrs. Altona, Fitzgerald; Naonta, Smith, for New-York, ldg.

Schr. Julia R. Floyd, Dayton, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to E. L. Hurlbut & Co. Sld. in co. with schrs. Lewis A. Edwards and Lettie Wells for New-York.

Schr. Hannah Coomer, (of Plymouth,) King, San Blas, 17 ds., with coconuts to Hoadley, Eno & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left no vessels.

Schr. Nellie, (of Belfast,) French, Old Harbor, Jam., 16 ds., with logwood to D. N. Wetzlar & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Jesse V. Clark, Clark, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Murchison & Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Albert Mason, Rose, Portland, with mdse. to Van Brunt & Bros.

Schr. John Jones, Tilton, Jacksonville, 14 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. John Mosser, Abraham, Norfolk, with corn to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. John C. Grafts, (new,) Kennedy, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Presay.

Schr. Sarah C. Smith, Hopkins, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Charles A. Grainer, Harvey, Providence.

Schr. Isaac Atkins, Henderson, Virginia.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

Schr. White Rock, Wilson, Southport.

WIND—Sundown, light, N. W.; clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—Arr. today steamers Norman, from Philadelphia, and Glaucus, from New-York; barks Ruth, from Gottenburg, and Anna Walsh, from Cadiz; brigs Navasota, Arecibo, and Leticia, from San Domingo; Marshal Dutch, from Hoboken; schr. Eva L. Leonard, from St. Marc.

Also arr., bark Margareta, from Malaga.

Sld., steam-ship City of Washington, for New-York, having obtained a supply of coal.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 14.—Arr., steamer Champion, from New-York; schr. Brave, from Boston. Sld., steamers Falcon, for Baltimore; Charleston, for New-York; bark Fille de l'Air, for Liverpool; schrs. A. L. Butler, for Boston; Lizzie Maul, for Wilmington, Del.; and Jennie Simmons, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 14.—Capt. Moore, of the revenue steamer Colfax, arr. here from a cruise to Cape Hatteras today, having in tow the three-masted schr. Hannah Little, of Philadelphia, which was waterlogged and abandoned in lat. 35 3 N., lon. 75 14, W. The steamer towed her to Norfolk. The mizzenmast and all the sails were gone, and they had to cut away the foremast and cable chains to right her. They found no papers aboard, so could not tell the port of departure or discharge. This vessel was lumber-loaded, and right in the track of vessels bound N. and S.; and the crew were probably picked up.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 14.—The steam-ships Scandinavian, from Liverpool, and Tiger, from Newfoundland, arr. this morning. The Moravian sld. for Liverpool at noon.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 14.—Arr. steam-ship Austrian, from Liverpool Jan. 2.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 14.—Brig Mary Rice, American, cld. today for Rio Janeiro, with 1,950 bbls. of flour.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 14.—Arr. steam-ship Tyrian, from New-York; bark Virgen de Monserat, from Santiago; schr. L. C. Rankin, from New-York.

Cld. ship Margaret and bark Flower of the Forest, for Liverpool; schrs. Irving, for Boston; C. C. Bearse, for Baltimore.

Sld. steam-ships America, for Baltimore; Leo, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan. 14.—Arr. schr. Joseph H. Huddell, Jr., Boston, for Baltimore.

Passed W.—Schr. P. E. Stimpson.

No vessels sld.

10 A. M.—Wind S. S. E.; light; overcast.

Also arr. schrs. Eunice Rich, from Virginia, for Boston; Warren Sawyer, from Salem, for Baltimore. Passed by bark Mercurio, from Boston, for New-York. Wind—E. to S.; cloudy.

14th.—Arr., schrs. Gov. J. Y. Smith and West Dennis, from Baltimore, for Boston; Finback, Alice P. Higgins, and Isabel S. Pierce, from Virginia, for Boston.

Sld., brigs Almon Rowell and Angola (Br.) schrs. Charles S. Rogers, Margie, Silver Spray, Roswell, E. H. Farber, Hattie E. Sampson, Star, Georgia, Mary A. Harmon, Juliet, Eunice Rich, William Slater, Finback, Alice P. Higgins, Isabel L. Pierce, West Dennis, Z. A. Paine, Joe Carleton, Mary Louise, Robert J. Leonard, (Br.,) and Herald. 10 A. M.—Wind S. W., fresh; clear.

Spoken.

Dec. 14, lat. 30 52, lon. 14 45, spoke ship Mermaide, (Br.,) from Cardiff, for Montevideo, 13 ds. out.

Dec. 4, lat. 27 14 S., lon. 29 16 W., spoke ship Oneida, from San Francisco, for Liverpool, 86 ds. out.

European Marine News.

PLYMOUTH, England, Jan. 14.—The Hamburg American Line steam-ship Thuringia, Capt. Meyer, from New-York Jan. 4, for Hamburg, arrived here today.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14.—The steam-ships Sarmatian, Capt. Wylie, from Portland Jan. 4; Greece, from New-York Jan. 3; Louisiana, from New-Orleans Dec. 26; Cuba, from New-York Jan. 4; barks Emilie, from New-York Dec. 24; Isabel, from Savannah Dec. 2, arrived today.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
Of Worcester, Mass.

Net assets of the Company, Jan. 1, 1872... $1,211,168 49

RECEIPTS.

Received for premiums since Jan., 1872...	[illegible]	
Received for interest since January, 1872.	[illegible]	
Excess of present market value of the above assets over their total cost........	47,335 30	
		$1,603,734 59

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses by death of assured members, including $13,000 unpaid last year.............	[illegible]	
Salaries of officers, clerks, medical examinations, taxes, advertising, and incidental expenses.....................	37,436 63	
Commissions to agents, paid..	30,651 53	
Office value paid for surrendered policies............	4,830 78	
Allocated dividends paid......	4,057 20	
Dividends paid.................	86,681 60	
		$173,177 28
Balance, being the net assets of the Company..........................		$1,431,557 31

ASSETS.

Loans with mortgage of real estate.......	$36,900 00		
Loans with personal security............	22,731 20		
Loans to cities and towns............	582,341 49		
Loans with bank and other stocks, collateral.............	1,300 00		
Loans with public funds collateral...	700 00		
Loan to Worcester and Nashua Railroad...............	98,800 00		
		$742,672 69	
Public funds, viz.: U. S. bonds......	$271,823 91		
State of Maine bonds...........	1,000 00		
State of New-Hampshire bonds...........	11,000 00		
		$283,823 91	
Bank stocks..................		187,776 00	
Real estate..................		50,000 00	
Deferred premiums..........		35,775 02	
Agents' balances............		1,445 80	
Cash on deposit in banks....		65,728 22	
Excess of present market value of the above assets over their total cost........		47,335 30	
Interest accrued but not due.		7,000 00	
Net assets of the Company, Jan. 1, 1873.			[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Amount of reservation.........	[illegible]	
Losses unpaid..............	22,150 00	
Dividends unpaid..........	5,088 65	
		[illegible]
Surplus Mass. valuation (we have no capital)...........		[illegible]

C. W. ANDERSON, Agent,
No. 163 Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE
AND
CURTAINS.

B. L. Solomon & Sons, Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway, having the Largest and most Complete Stock to be found in the City, call attention of those about to furnish, or in want of any article, to the advantage of looking through their Warerooms.

ALL our Upholstering done on our own premises, under our own supervision, and all work guaranteed.

Estimates and Designs given for furnishing a house complete with FURNITURE, CURTAINS, MIRRORS, &c.

B. L. Solomon & Sons,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway, Opposite Bond-st.

Smalpage & Son,
41-43 MADDOX STREET, BOND STREET,
LONDON, W.
ALSO AGENTS FOR THE
CUNARD & WHITE STAR LINES

HOWARD & CO
HAVE OPENED, SINCE NEW-YEAR'S, SEVERAL CASES OF
REAL BRONZES,
intended for the Holiday trade, but delayed on the voyage.

These are offered at a great reduction from usual prices, and will be found well worthy of examination.

HOWARD & CO.,
NO. 865 BROADWAY, ABOVE UNION SQUARE.

NOTICE.

SAM'L W. GEERY & CO.,
NO. 1,300 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF 34TH-ST.,
Retail Grocers,

Respectfully call the attention of their patrons and the public to the fact that, notwithstanding the late fire has greatly damaged their stock, they are enabled, through the kindness of a brother grocer, to execute orders promptly and as well as heretofore.

We thank our friends for their patronage of the past, and hope that we will receive their encouragement in the future, as we are preparing to continue the business at the old stand.

COMPRESSED IVORY BILLIARD, BAGatelle, and fifteen-ball pool balls, checks, sleeve buttons and spiral studs, [illegible] WELLING & CO., Nos. [illegible]

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY Cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the bowels a specialty. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. [illegible]

[illegible] PORTABLE WINDOW [illegible] UNDERHILL & CO., No. [illegible]